THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 33.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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BOOK-BINDING.

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In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

LOST,

On the evening of the 17th inst. in this City,

A Gold Watch Seal and Key,

Connected by a ring. The finder, leaving them at this office, will be suitably rewarded.

April 23.

R. CHRISTY,

Has Removed his Office,

INTO the room lately occupied by *John H Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.

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WANTED,

ONE OR TWO

Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

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To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

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Shoemaker, Pitt Township.
JAMES ROCKWELL,
City of Pittsburgh, Weaver.

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CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *Taylor & Faris*, having been dissolved last February, by mutual consent, those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accompts for settlement; and those who stand indebted, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, to Thomas Taylor, who is duly authorized to collect the same. Those who neglect promptly to attend this notice, will find their respective accompts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

At this time the books will be found at the store of James Taylor & Co. in Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond, in the house lately occupied by Michael P Cassilly & Co.

Thomas Taylor.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1824.—3t.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO– 3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville. Tennessee, where they will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[April 16—3mo.]

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law. The 2d Battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law.

Courts to hear Appeals.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Watson, and Lieut. Wall, and will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will consist of Capts. Caruthers, M'Nair, and Lieut. Chalfant, and will meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse,
Adjt. 61st Regt. P M.

April 23, 1824—3*

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr. Clerk.

April 2, 1824.—[Ap. 9—4t]

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—*ALSO*,—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry

CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best

GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,

In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,

FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA.

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment.

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail,

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

A Proclamation.

THE MARSHAL of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the jurors, witnesses, and parties (except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases) concerned in cases for trial at the May term of the United States Court of the said District

WHEREAS the Judge of the said District hath certified to me, that he will be unable to attend at the commencement of the next stated session of the Court of the United States for the said District,—Now, in pursuance of the further direction of the said Judge, I, the said Marshal do hereby give notice, that the said Court will be adjourned from the first Monday in May next to the Saturday next preceding the second Monday of October next; and that all jurors, witnesses, and parties, except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases, are requested not to attend.

Hugh Davis,
Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 12, 1824. } Ap. 16—3t.

DOCTOR LOUGHRAN,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity. His shop is in Market, between Second and Third streets, lately in the occupancy of Doctor *Callaghan* where he may be consulted in the various branches of his profession.

April 16—3*

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

BOARDING.

MRS KERR has removed to the house lately occupied by James W. Biddle, and nearly opposite the Columbian Inn; where she will take 8 or 10 Boarders, on the most moderate terms.

April 16—4t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

The publication of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States *vs.* Rainey and Kirkpatrick, sureties of Samuel M. Reed, has given rise to impressions, as to the decision of that cause, that are altogether erroneous. A brief statement of the facts, and questions submitted to the court, will correct those impressions.

The acts of Congress of 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, declared that the collections under them were to commence on the 1st January 1814. The President was authorized to appoint collectors during the recess of the Senate, and no longer.

On the 11th November, 1813, when the Senate was *not* in session, Samuel M. Reed was appointed a collector, to hold his office *during the pleasure of the President*, and until the end of the next session, and no longer.

On the 4th December, 1813, the defendants gave the bond in question, as sureties for the collector.

On the 24th January, 1814, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, re-appointed Samuel M. Reed collector—and by the commission last granted he was to hold the office "*during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being.*" No new bond was taken under this commission.

The revenue system in force in 1813, was in 1814 materially changed—the duties imposed were increased, in some cases 50, and in some cases 100 per cent.

The settlement of Reed's account for his first half year, exhibited a balance due by him of about six hundred dollars—his deficiencies increased, at every subsequent settlement, until it amounted to about twenty thousand dollars. The payments made by him in the mean time, amounted to a large sum, perhaps thirty thousand dollars.

The first question was, whether the sureties were liable longer than *during the continuance of the first commission.* The District Court was of opinion that they were. The Supreme Court was of a contrary opinion. They say, "*it will form a most important and perhaps decisive ground of argument*"—and proceed to declare, "*we have no hesitation in delivering our opinion that the decision of the Court below was founded in mistake.*"

This decision limits the responsibility of the sureties, to the acts of the collector between the first and twenty-fourth days of January, 1814.

The next question was, whether the sureties could be liable for any thing done in pursuance of the subsequent acts of Congress. The District Court and the Supreme Court concurred in opinion that they were not.

The next question was, whether laches could be imputed to the government, (that is to say,) as the government did not bring suit until after Reed became insolvent, five or six years after his appointment, had they not thereby exonerated the sureties?

The Supreme Court was of opinion that no such laches could be imputed to the government, and the judgment of the District Court was reversed on that ground.

The last question was, who should now have the right to apply the payments made by Reed, as they were stated to have been paid generally on account. The defendants wished them applied, first, to discharge the balance due on the first half year's settlement. The District Court and the Supreme Court concurred in opinion that they should be so applied.

The sureties then would be liable for such proportion of the first balance of six hundred dollars, as could fairly be said to have occurred within the first twenty-four days of January, 1814. But they have the application of thirty thousand dollars to oppose to that liability.

WASHINGTON.

Whose heart does not bound with palpitations of delight at the perusal of a notice like the following, extracted from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Mr. Francis Glass, of Dayton, Ohio, has in considerable forwardness for a publication, a Biographical notice of Washington, in the Latin language, with English notes, intended for colleges, seminaries, and classical gentlemen, throughout the United States. Part of the work has been submitted to the Faculty of the Ohio University at Athens, and to that of the Cincinnati college, who are said to have unanimously concurred in pronouncing it a production of uncommon merit."

Washington has already passed from the tomb into the hands of Historians, Novelists, Painters, Poets and Sculptors. This is the first time however, that he has actually assumed the Roman Toga, if we except from the chisel of Canova. He now takes his station by the side of Cincinnattus, in the halls of our Universities. Who does not feel an honest pride, when he beholds the Hero of Mount Vernon in the same company, and adorned with the same drapery, as his brother hero of the Roman empire? What an incentive to honest ambition is here presented to the mind of American youth. If our countrymen wish a national character, take Washington—it is the mantle of Elijah.

Baltimore Chron.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—The attention of the British government, and that of Lower Canada, appears to be forcibly drawn to this subject. The capital and enterprize of Americans, are of important advantage to the Canadas, which will shortly yield a revenue, instead of being an expense to the mother country. The Quebec Gazette, in closing a very able article on this subject, after acknowledging the right of this country to a free navigation of the St. Lawrence, remarks—"Our opinion is, that at least the article of Jay's treaty of 1794, which allows the U. States to navigate the St. Lawrence to Quebec, will be granted to the Americans; and in such a measure we see no more ground for alarm, than existed at the time this right was allowed to them. Adventitious circumstances alone prevented it from having its full execution.

We have been informed that Mr. John Brubaker, of East Hempfield township, in this county, has constructed certain self-moving machinery, whereby water may be removed out of any depth, to any height above the surface of the earth. We understand there is now one in operation at the dwelling of Mr. B. that answers every purpose for which it is intended. The expense of the machinery is trifling, compared with the object. We hope that an enlightened and liberal public may experience the utility of it.

Lancaster Journal.

Youthful Roguery.—A boy named Elwood, aged about 12 years, was committed to the jail of this county last week, on a charge of breaking open the shop window of J. Carman, and taking therefrom three watches. He was accidentally caught at the window about 11 o'clock at night, by one of the stage drivers, who was just getting into town. He has, however, been discharged from prison on an allegation, that the justice's warrant was incorrectly drawn.—*Mercer Monitor.*

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HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *Taylor & Faris*, having been dissolved last February, by mutual consent, those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accompts for settlement; and those who stand indebted, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, to Thomas Taylor, who is duly authorized to collect the same. Those who neglect promptly to attend this notice, will find their respective accompts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

At this time the books will be found at the store of James Taylor & Co. in Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond, in the house lately occupied by Michael P Cassilly & Co.

Thomas Taylor.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1824.—3t.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO— 3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—tf195.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville. Ten They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—{April 16—3mo.}

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law. The 2d Battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law.

Courts to hear Appeals.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Watson, and Lieut. Wall, and will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will consist of Capts. Carothers, M'Nair, and Lieut. Cholfant, and will meet at the house of Thomas Cholfant, on the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse,
Adjt. 61st Regt. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3*

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr. *Clerk.*

April 2, 1824.—[Ap. 9—4t]

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Store.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—ALSO,—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry

CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best

GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,

In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,

FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA.

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment.

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel, which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

A Proclamation.

THE MARSHAL of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the jurors, witnesses, and parties (except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases) concerned in cases for trial at the May term of the United States Court of the said District

WHEREAS the Judge of the said District hath certified to me, that he will be unable to attend at the commencement of the next stated session of the Court of the United States for the said District,—Now, in pursuance of the further direction of the said Judge, I, the said Marshal do hereby give notice, that the said Court will be adjourned from the first Monday in May next to the Saturday next preceding the second Monday of October next; and that all jurors, witnesses, and parties, except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases, are requested not to attend.

Hugh Davis,
Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 12, 1824. } Ap. 16—3t.

DOCTOR LOUGHRAN,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity. His shop is in Market, between Second and Third streets, lately in the occupancy of Doctor *Callaghan* where he may be consulted in the various branches of his profession.

April 16—3*

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

BOARDING.

MRS KERR has removed to the house lately occupied by James W. Biddle, and nearly opposite the Columbian Inn; where she will take 8 or 10 Boarders, on the most moderate terms.

April 16—4t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

The publication of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States *vs.* Rainey and Kirkpatrick, sureties of Samuel M. Reed, has given rise to impressions, as to the decision of that cause, that are altogether erroneous. A brief statement of the facts, and questions submitted to the court, will correct those impressions.

The acts of Congress of 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, declared that the collections under them were to commence on the 1st January 1814. The President was authorized to appoint collectors during the recess of the Senate, and no longer.

On the 11th November, 1813, when the Senate was *not* in session, Samuel M. Reed was appointed a collector, to hold his office *during the pleasure of the President*, and until the end of the next session, and no longer.

On the 4th December, 1813, the defendants gave the bond in question, as sureties for the collector.

On the 24th January, 1814, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, re-appointed Samuel M. Reed collector—and by the commission last granted he was to hold the office "*during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being.*" No new bond was taken under this commission.

The revenue system in force in 1813, was in 1814 materially changed—the duties imposed were increased, in some cases 50, and in some cases 100 per cent.

The settlement of Reed's account for his first half year, exhibited a balance due by him of about six hundred dollars—his deficiencies increased, at every subsequent settlement, until it amounted to about twenty thousand dollars. The payments made by him in the mean time, amounted to a large sum, perhaps thirty thousand dollars.

The first question was, whether the sureties were liable longer than *during the continuance of the first commission.* The District Court was of opinion that they were. The Supreme Court was of a contrary opinion. They say, "*it will form a most important and perhaps decisive ground of argument*".—and proceed to declare, "*we have no hesitation in delivering our opinion that the decision of the Court below was founded in mistake.*"

This decision limits the responsibility of the sureties, to the acts of the collector between the first and twenty-fourth days of January, 1814.

The next question was, whether the sureties could be liable for any thing done in pursuance of the subsequent acts of Congress. The District Court and the Supreme Court concurred in opinion that they were not.

The next question was, whether laches could be imputed to the government, (that is to say,) as the government did not bring suit until after Reed became insolvent, five or six years after his appointment, had they not thereby exonerated the sureties?

The Supreme Court was of opinion that no such laches could be imputed to the government, and the judgment of the District Court was reversed on that ground.

The last question was, who should now have the right to apply the payments made by Reed, as they were stated to have been paid generally on account. The defendants wished them applied, first, to discharge the balance due on the first half year's settlement. The District Court and the Supreme Court concurred in opinion that they should be so applied.

The sureties then would be liable for such proportion of the first balance of six hundred dollars, as could fairly be said to have occurred within the first twenty-four days of January, 1814. But they have the application of thirty thousand dollars to oppose to that liability.

WASHINGTON.

Whose heart does not bound with palpitations of delight at the perusal of a notice like the following, extracted from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Mr. Francis Glass, of Dayton, Ohio, has in considerable forwardness for a publication, a Biographical notice of Washington, in the Latin language, with English notes, intended for colleges, seminaries, and classical gentlemen, throughout the United States. Part of the work has been submitted to the Faculty of the Ohio University at Athens, and to that of the Cincinnati college, who are said to have unanimously concurred in pronouncing it a production of uncommon merit."

Washington has already passed from the tomb into the hands of Historians, Novelists, Painters, Poets and Sculptors. This is the first time however, that he has actually assumed the Roman Toga, if we except from the chisel of Canova. He now takes his station by the side of Cincinnattus, in the halls of our Universities. Who does not feel an honest pride, when he beholds the Hero of Mount Vernon in the same company, and adorned with the same drapery, as his brother hero of the Roman empire? What an incentive to honest ambition is here presented to the mind of American youth. If our countrymen wish a national character, take Washington—it is the mantle of Elijah.

Baltimore Chron.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—The attention of the British government, and that of Lower Canada, appears to be forcibly drawn to this subject. The capital and enterprize of Americans, are of important advantage to the Canadas, which will shortly yield a revenue, instead of being an expense to the mother country. The Quebec Gazette, in closing a very able article on this subject, after acknowledging the right of this country to a free navigation of the St. Lawrence, remarks—"Our opinion is, that at least the article of Jay's treaty of 1794, which allows the U. States to navigate the St. Lawrence to Quebec, will be granted to the Americans; and in such a measure we see no more ground for alarm, than existed at the time this right was allowed to them. Adventitious circumstances alone prevented it from having its full execution.

We have been informed that Mr. John Brubaker, of East Hempfield township, in this county, has constructed certain self-moving machinery, whereby water may be removed out of any depth, to any height above the surface of the earth. We understand there is now one in operation at the dwelling of Mr. B. that answers every purpose for which it is intended. The expense of the machinery is trifling, compared with the object. We hope that an enlightened and liberal public may experience the utility of it.

Lancaster Journal.

Youthful Roguery.—A boy named Elwood, aged about 12 years, was committed to the jail of this county last week, on a charge of breaking open the shop window of J. Carman, and taking therefrom three watches. He was accidentally caught at the window about 11 o'clock at night, by one of the stage drivers, who was just getting into town. He has, however, been discharged from prison on an allegation, that the justice's warrant was incorrectly drawn.—*Mercer Monitor.*

[illegible]

[illegible] MORNING, APRIL 30, 1824.

Reported for the Gazette.

OYER & TERMINER & QUARTER SESSIONS.

The present session of our court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions excited considerable interest, as well on account of the number as the importance of the public prosecutions. The most interesting of which we have thought proper to publish.

Joseph Andrews was indicted for an assault and battery upon the body of Robert Borland, Esq. with an intent to kill. The circumstances disclosed in the course of this trial were aggravating in the extreme. The prisoner had interrupted the prosecutor in his journey, upon the public highway, and beaten him severely with a large club. The jury, however, acquitted him of the charge contained in the second count in the indictment (viz. an intent to kill) and convicted him of the assault and battery only. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and the costs of prosecution.—Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. and Biddle for Commonwealth: Messrs. Shaler and Baldwin for defendant.

Josiah Green was indicted for arson, in burning the house of David Greer, in November last, when three interesting individuals perished in the flames. The trial excited great interest and attention.—A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the commonwealth, whose evidence, although not sufficient to convict the prisoner, convinced every one that he was a dangerous member of society. An impressive and eloquent charge was delivered to the jury by his Honor Judge Wilkins.—Verdict, *not guilty*. Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. Petterman and Baldwin for the state. Messrs. Simpson, Mountain, Biddle, and McDonald, for the prisoner.

Pompey Doris was indicted for the same offence. Josiah Green was the only witness examined for the state; his testimony was strong, and had it been believed by the jury, would have produced the conviction of the prisoner. The jury acquitted the prisoner. Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. for the state. Messrs. Petterman and Mountain for defendant.

William Mc Cully was indicted for an assault and battery upon James McDermot, with an intent to kill.—It appeared that the prisoner visited the house of Mrs. McDermot and created considerable disturbance; that he was often requested to depart or be silent; that a scuffle ensued between the prisoner and McDermot, after the cessation of which, a stab with a knife was inflicted by the prisoner. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo a confinement in the jail of this county for six months.—Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. and Mountain for the state. Messrs. Burke and Shaler for the prisoner.

——*Rea* was indicted for arson, in burning the house of Isaac Landers. The fact of destroying the house by fire was established, but the evidence did not bring the case within the legal and technical definition of arson, and the prisoner was acquitted. Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. and Shaler for the state. Messrs. Kingston and Baldwin for the defendant.

Winifred Budd was indicted for arson, in burning the house of David Greer, before mentioned. She was supposed to have been one of the accomplices of *Green*. The evidence against her, however, was weak and totally inadequate to produce a conviction. She was acquitted. Wilkins, Att'y Gen. and Baldwin for the commonwealth. Messrs. Simpson and Mountain for the prisoner.

A correspondent of the New-York Gazette observes, that "all the waters that will ever flow through the vast canal, to the latest ages, will not be sufficient to wash away the foul stain from the men who have so wantonly removed Mr. Clinton from his seat at the Board of Canal Commissioners."

GEORGIA & THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

By a convention between the United States and Georgia, in 1802, the former, in consideration of a cession of lands by the latter, agreed "to extinguish, at their own expense, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same can *peaceably* be obtained, upon *reasonable* terms, the Indian title to lands lying within the limits of that state." Various treaties have since been made with the Indians for the purchase of their lands, and the United States have paid them nearly eight millions of dollars, without extinguishing all their titles. A remnant of the Cherokees, who yet retain possession of a considerable tract in the western part of the state, lately sent four of their chiefs to Washington to negotiate on the subject. These chiefs, in a note to the President, apprise him of their determination to sell no more lands, and urge him to procure the passage of a law to satisfy Georgia in some other way than by the extinguishment of Indian titles.

"To this note (says the New-York Statesman) the Secretary of War was directed to reply, that it was incompatible with our government, for an independent and distinct people to remain within the territory of a state; that the example of other tribes and the fate of their ancestors for two centuries, warned them of the consequences of a residence in the vicinity of their white brethren; and that the U. States offered them the alternative of a liberal compensation for their territory in money, or a fair exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, where they could live unmolested by the whites, and in more accordance with their habits and pursuits. These overtures, the delegation promptly and in a spirited manner rejected, stating that they held their lands by a solemn treaty with the United States; that they could not be rightfully dispossessed of them; and that an extent of territory twice as large, west of the Mississippi, as the one now occupied by the Cherokees, east of that river, or all the money now in the coffers of the Treasury, would be no inducement for the nation to exchange, or to sell their country." They take a melancholy retrospective view of the history of their race, and the wrongs which they had endured from their white brethren."

This correspondence was communicated to Gov. Troup, of Georgia, who expressed himself satisfied with the efforts of the government to carry into effect the convention with Georgia. Not so, however, the Georgia delegation in Congress. The following letter from these members to the President, is couched in very intemperate language towards that officer, and contains menaces against the Indians, which the circumstances of the case do not in the least justify. The President has, by message, submitted the matter to Congress, stating his inability to proceed farther without their intervention.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the President of the United States.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the gentlemen composing the Georgia delegation in Congress, copies of the extraordinary documents furnished by persons who are called the *Cherokee Delegation*. As this is believed to be the first instance in which a diplomatic correspondence has been held with *Indian Chiefs*, and on which they have been addressed by the Department of War in the same terms with those used to the *Representatives of a State*, it becomes a subject of inquiry in what light the Cherokees are at present viewed by the Government of the United States. If as an independent nation, to be treated with by all the forms of diplomatic respect, the negotiation with them should be transferred to the Department of State, and will, no doubt, be proceeded by a proper examination into their authority to speak for the Cherokee tribe, on matters affecting its prosperity and existence. If to be viewed as *other Indians*; as persons suffered to reside within the territorial limits of the United States, and subject to every restraint which the policy and power of the general government require to be imposed upon them, for the interest of the Union, the interest of a particular State, and their own preservation, it is necessary that these misguided men should be taught by the general government that there is no alternative between their removal beyond the limits of the State of Georgia and their extinction. The Government of the United States will deceive them grossly if they are led to believe that, at this day, *their* consent is necessary to the fulfilment of *its* obligations to the State of Georgia. Their will must yield to the paramount duties of the general government to *itself* and to *each* member of the confederacy. The Cherokees allege, (if, indeed, the representation is made with their authority) that they are resolved neither to leave nor sell the lands on which they reside—lands which belong to the state of Georgia; over which Georgia did claim sovereignty until the adoption of the federal constitution, and over which she will exercise her powers whenever any administration of the general government resolves to fix permanently upon her any persons who *are not*, and whom she will never suffer to *become*, her citizens. The doctrines of the general government, sanctioned by the highest tribunals, vindicate the claim of Georgia to the ownership of the soil. The Indians are merely occupants—tenants at will—incapable of transferring even the naked possession, except through the instrumentality of the United States to the State of Georgia. Aware of the tenure by which their temporary possession is held, head men have sought, in many instances, to secure from the United States a title to the soil itself. Stipulations have been entered into by the general Government equally contradictory to the rights of Georgia and the obligations of the United States; stipulations, however, which show that the general Government have the acknowledged right to transfer the possession of the Cherokee lands to the state of Georgia. The power which takes from the Cherokee *tribe* a portion of soil to confer it on a Cherokee *chief*, under a different tenure, can rightfully take from the Cherokee nation for the benefit of a state.

It is with deep concern that the necessity is felt of pressing upon the general government the considerations that are due to its character for good faith in its contracts with a member of the Union; since the year 1820 implicit reliance has been placed in the general government, and the just expectation has been indulged, that in the execution of its high duties the Executive administration would carefully and steadily pursue the object for which the Union was pledged, the *peaceful extinguishment*, on *reasonable terms*, of the *Indian title* to all the lands lying within the territorial limits of Georgia. In 1817, the public declaration of the President to Congress, that an arrangement had been made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the lands possessed by the Cherokee tribe eastward of that river, in North-Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, and in the territory of Alabama, would be soon acquired, gave a just expectation that the national pledge given to Georgia would be redeemed. In the eight years which have succeeded, these anticipations of the President have been realized every where but in Georgia. The successive purchases made since that period, have crowded the Cherokees out of Tennessee, North-Carolina, and Alabama, almost altogether into Georgia; and the terms upon which they have been made, have created all the difficulties now encountered in the *peaceful acquisition*, on *reasonable terms*, of the lands on which the Cherokees are now permitted to remain, difficulties which are every hour increasing, from the policy pursued by the general government.

It is with all due respect a subject of serious inquiry, what produced the extraordinary change in the wishes of the Cherokee tribe, as expressed in the treaty of 1817? How it happened that the Cherokees of the *upper* towns most of whom were without the limits of Georgia, and who desired to be permanently fixed on the lands upon which they then lived, were induced in 1819, to abandon their designs, and many of them to become inhabitants of the region beyond the *Mississippi*, while the Cherokees of the lower towns (most of them *within* the State of Georgia,) anxiously desirous to remove in 1817; were, in 1819, tempted to remain and filled with the desire of a permanent establishment there? The same exertions which produced *this* can effect another change; can induce the remnant still in the limits of Georgia, to follow their brethren to the West, to a territory which the general government can rightfully bestow upon them as a temporary or permanent property without interfering with them or encroaching upon the sovereignty of any state. Argument is not necessary to show that a power which interposes obstacles to the accomplishment of its own promises violates its faith; and that to plead the impossibility to perform an engagement, when that impossibility is produced by those who engaged to perform it would be equally dishonorable and hypocritical. The President is probably not aware that the United States will be liable to such accusations, if the present moment is suffered to pass without a full compliance on their part with the obligations of the Treaty of cession of 1802. What has created the strong desire of the Cherokee Indians to remain where they are? The policy of the general government, the pretended guarantees of their possessions; the attempted changes in the nature of their titles to them; the lessons received from their masters in the arts of civilized life; the acquisition of property and the desire of extending and securing it; a policy just and generous to the Indians, but solely at the expense of a member of the Union; at war not less with a member of the Union, than with the solemn promises of the general government. The United States have the same right to colonize a tribe of Indians from the Columbia or Red River in Georgia, as they have to pursue a system of policy whose aim or end shall be the permanency of the Cherokees within that State.

If the Cherokees are unwilling to remove, the *causes* of that unwillingness are to be traced to the United States. If a peaceable purchase cannot be made in the ordinary mode, nothing remains to be done but to order their removal to a designated territory beyond the limits of Georgia, and giving an ample support to the territory granted to them. An order of this kind will not be disregarded by the Cherokee tribe, whose interest will be essentially promoted by compliance with *it*, whatever may be the effect of it upon a *few chief men* who seem to consider *their own interest* as separate and distinct from that of their brethren, as it must be obvious that a tranquil and undisturbed possession of a permanent property can alone enable them to acquire the arts of civilized life, and secure to them its benefits.

Our duty is performed by *remonstrating* against the policy heretofore pursued by which the interests of Georgia have been disregarded, to the accomplishment of other objects of general interest, and a compliance with a solemn promise postponed, for the acquisition of territory for the general government; and by *insisting* as we do, most *earnestly* upon an immediate fulfilment of the obligations of the articles of cession concluded in 1802 as the only means by which justice can be done to the state we represent, and the character of the general government be vindicated.

J. ELLIOT, N. WARE, } Senators.

JOEL ABBOT, GEORGE CARY, TH. W. COBB, W. CUTHBERT, JOHN FORSYTH, WILEY THOMPSON, } Representatives.

Washington, 10th March, 1824.

CONGRESS.

The bill for the revision of the Tariff, passed the House of Representatives on 16th instant, after a discussion of ten weeks, by a vote of 107 to 102, and is now before the Senate. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the passage of the bill says:—

"The first circumstance that strikes every one is, the fulness of the House on the occasion, indicating the profound interest which the subject has excited. More than one Member, who was indisposed, rose from his bed to vote on the occasion; and, but for the situation of these two or three gentlemen, it is probable the friends of the bill would not, yesterday, have forced a decision upon it, as they did. Out of the two hundred and thirteen Members, two only were yesterday absent, one of them absent from the city, and the other too much indisposed to reach the House. So full an attendance has never been known during the time that we have been acquainted with the House of Representatives.

"The second circumstance worthy of remark, is, that, with one or two exceptions, the discussion of this bill has been conducted with great forbearance and mutual deference on the part of the members. We could not but remark, in the closing speech, yesterday, that, though the argument against the bill was pressed with great force, there was not a word uttered disrespectful to the persons, or derogatory from the motives of its supporters."

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Tenn. Allison, Barber, Conn. Bartley, Beecher, Bradley, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Buckner, Cady, Campbell, Ohio, Cassiday, Clark, Collins, Condict, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Durfee, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Pa. Ellis, Farrell, Findlay, Forward, Garrison, Gazlay, Harris, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Jenkins, Johnson of Va. J. T. Johnson, P. Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Lawrence, Letcher, Little, McArthur, McKean, McKim, McLane, Del. McLean, Ohio, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Matson, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, Penn. Mitchell, Md. More, Ken. Morgan, Patterson, Penn. Patterson, Ohio, Plumer, Penn. Prince, Richards, Rich, Rogers, Ross, Ross, Scott, Sharpe, Sloane, Sterling, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, Kentucky, Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tyson, Udree, Vance, Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whitman, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, Ohio, Wood, Woods, Wright.—107.——NAYS.—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Virg. Allen, Tenn. Allen, Mass. Archer, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Bassett, Blair, Brook, Brent, Burleigh, Burton, Cambreleng, Campbell, S. C. Carter, Cary, Cobb, Cooke, Conner, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Cuthbert, Day, Dwinell Edwards, N. C. Floyd, Foot, Con. Foote, of N. Y. Forsyth, Fuller, Garnett, Gatlin, Gist, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Hayward, Herrick, Hobart, Hogeboom, Hooks, Isacks, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Livingston, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, McKee, Mangum, Mercer, Moore, Alab. Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Owen, Plumer, N. H. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Rivers, Saunders, Sandford, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, Wm. Smith, Speight, Spence, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Thompson, Geo. Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Vance, N. C. Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Williams, N. Y. Williams, Va. Williams, N. C. Williams, S. C.—102.

The following table shows the votes of the states, as represented in Congress, on the final passage of the bill:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	1	6
New Hampshire,	1	5
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode-Island,	2	0
Connecticut,	5	1
Vermont,	5	0
New York,	26	8
New Jersey,	6	0
Pennsylvania,	24	1
Delaware,	1	0
Maryland,	3	6
Virginia,	1	21
North Carolina,	0	13
South Carolina,	0	9
Georgia,	0	7
Kentucky,	11	0
Tennessee,	2	7
Ohio,	14	0
Indiana,	2	0
Illinois,	1	0
Louisiana,	0	3
Mississippi,	0	1
Alabama,	0	3
Missouri,	1	0
Totals,	107	102

Foreign.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Seven days later from Europe.—The Duxbury, arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the evening of the 6th March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that on the 15th of March, he would bring forward his motion for the immediate acknowledgment of South American Independence.

The proposition to prohibit foreign silks, had excited great alarm among the silk weavers.

On the 2d of March, Mr. Hobhouse, made a motion for the repeal of the window tax, which was negatived, yeas 88, nays 155. Mr. Hume has given notice, that he means to move for discontinuing the sinking fund.

Land is again rising in England.

An effort is making to introduce the cultivation of the White Poppy, and the making of Opium, into England. $80 worth has been obtained from one acre.

The physicians of Liverpool have recommended immediate measures of precaution to prevent the introduction of the plague in the cotton from Egypt.

The Algerines declared war against England on the 31st January. A British force under Admiral Neall, was blockading their city in February, and it was supposed matters would soon be adjusted. In the mean time, however, the British vessels bound up the Mediterranean, were detained at Gibraltar for convoy. Bomb vessels are said to be preparing in England, for an expedition against Algiers.

The fluctuations and expenditure of the British Government are astonishing. In 1793, the expenditure was not 23,000,000 while in 1815 it exceeded 130,000,000, and in 1823 amounted to nearly 58,500,000.

A woman, three children and a sailor, had been bitten in London, by a mad dog, and the woman was suffering under hydrophobia.

Much damage has been done to a house in London by the explosion of a gas pipe.

From the official excise returns, furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child in London, seems to drink, on an average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England, in a year, would float all the navy in commission.

FRANCE.

At Carnack, near Paris, a burglary was committed by twenty robbers, and eleven persons were killed.

Out of 246 Deputies returned by the Electoral Colleges for districts, there are only 16 Liberals. The Departmental Colleges have yet to elect 172 Deputies; but in these the opposition candidates have less chance than in the other districts.

GREECE.

Advices from Zante, of 1st February, state that Patras remained under close blockade by sea and land. Lord Byron and Colo. Stanhope and Delaland, were concerting measures with Mavrocordato and, were conveying Lepanto. Some Algerine vessels for besieging Lepanto. Some Algerine vessels which had taken shelter under the guns of that fortress, were blockaded by six Hydriote vessels. It is mentioned, in letters from Smyrna, that the Turks in Crete had received reinforcements from Egypt.

The Grand Seignor is said to have entirely changed his conduct towards the Greeks in Constantinople.—They are now treated with lenity.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Copenhagen are to the 17th of Feb. On the 16th of that month the King issued two decrees, which have given great pleasure to the Danish landholders. By the first (the operation of which commences with the 1st of January,) the landtax, which was hitherto paid in money, may be paid in paper currency, at its nominal value. By this the tax is reduced 20 per cent. The second gives permission to pay the tax in grain instead of money.—The arrears of the tax from the first of July, 1822, to the end of 1823, is to be paid in four successive quarters, beginning with the January quarter of 1825.

SPANISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

As we have more than once predicted, the oft spoken of designs of France upon the late Spanish American Colonies, have been dissipated.

The London Courier, of 8th March, contains the communications made to Parliament of the negotiations of England with France and Spain, on the subject of acknowledging the independence of the South American Provinces.

In answer to statements made by Mr. Canning at the conference, held in October, 1823, (which are well known) the Prince de Polignac, in behalf of France, declared,

"That his government believed it to be utterly hopeless to reduce Spanish America to the state of its former relation to Spain.

"That France disclaimed, on her part, any intention or desire to avail herself of the present state of the colonies, or of the present situation of France toward Spain, to appropriate to herself any part of the Spanish possessions in America, or to obtain for herself any exclusive advantages.

"And that, like England, she would willingly see the mother country in possession of superior commercial advantages, by amicable arrangements, and would be contented, like her, to rank, after the mother country, among the most favored nations.

"Lastly, that she abjured in any case, any design of acting against the colonies by force of arms."

After this avowal, and some remarks on the proposition of England, to acknowledge the independence of the American provinces, and allusions to the state of affairs in them,

The Prince de Polignac added:

"That, in the interest of humanity, and especially in that of the Spanish colonies, it would be worthy of the European governments to concert together the means of calming, in those distant and scarcely civilised regions, passions blinded by party spirit, and endeavor to bring back to a principle of union in government, whether monarchical or aristocratical, people among whom dangerous theories were now keeping up agitation and disunion.

Mr. Canning, without entering into discussion upon these abstract principles, contented himself with saying,

"That however desirable the establishment of a monarchical form of government in any of those provinces might be, on the one hand, or whatever might be the difficulties in the way of it, his government could not take upon itself to put it forward as a condition of their recognition."

Here, (says the editor of the Boston Centinel) follow notes from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to various Ministers, (dated Dec. 26, 1823) proposing a Conference to be held in Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers, to aid Spain in adjusting the affairs of her revolted colonies. Also, a note from Mr. Canning to the British Minister at Madrid, in which the British Government decline acceding to the proposal for a Conference; repeat the opinion, that the only basis of a negotiation which appears to them practicable, is the recognition by Spain of the independence of the Colonies; and that England would see, without reluctance, the conclusion of an arrangement by which the mother country shall be secured in the enjoyment of commercial advantages superior to those conceded to other nations;—and, that Great Britain asks no exclusive privileges of trade, but equal freedom of commerce for all—And further, if Spain should attempt to revive the obsolete interdiction of intercourse with the Colonies, or employ foreign assistance to re-establish her dominion in those countries, the recognition of such new states by England would be decided and immediate.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New York, now in Russia, dated St. Petersburgh, November 20, 1823.

Although this is a very magnificent place, it is to a stranger unacquainted with the langnage, excessively dull at this season. The nights are tediously long—the sun rises about 9 o'clock or a little after, makes a short stay, and is off. We dine by candle-light, after which is an evening of six or seven hours, which it is hard work to dispose of, since my eyes will not permit me to read much—which is not so very unlucky, since I have very little to read; such a thing as a newspaper, I hardly ever see. I have just now quite a treat on hand, having borrowed from a gentleman here a few English newspapers, between two and three years old. English and American papers are prohibited here, and nothing is published without the leave of the government, so that the people in general really know very little of what is going on in the world. A friend lent me a few papers lately upon my promising that they should not be seen, even in my room. No prudent man here dares express his political opinions; and indeed we rarely sit down to a dinner without one or more spies at the table—even the very servants are in the pay of the police. A few weeks since, a gentleman in our house was sitting in his room, writing at a table upon which lay his letters and papers, when in marched two police officers, who said they came by order of the military governor to take possession of his papers; without farther ceremony they swept every table and drawer of every thing in the shape of a paper—examined the room, and even went so far as to try the seats of the chairs, to see if there was not something concealed in the stuffing;—this they did by crooked shaped iron rods.

This man was actually serving the Government, and had come from England here to give them a secret, which the English Government would have given him fifty thousand pounds sterling not to divulge. It was a fortunate circumstance for me that I brought a letter of introduction to our Minister here; it may save me much trouble in case of accident.

Com. Ad.

MEXICO.—A correspondent writes to us as follows, under date of Alvarado, March 20, 1824. "Hostilities between the Castle of Ulua and the city of Vera Cruz, after a cessation of more than two months, recommenced on the 15th inst. on account of some movements of interference by the Spanish garrison in the maritime department of the port of Mecambo, 3 miles distant from the castle. To this point the Spanish launches extended their cruises, and on the 17th inst captured a vessel under the American flag. On the day following Gov. Lemuer, the Spaniard, having sent a flag of truce to the U. S. sch. Shark, the boat was fired on by the Mexican fort at Mecambo, and immediately the batteries of the Castle opened on the unfortunate city of Vera Cruz. Allured by the state of apparent peace, the poorer classes of inhabitants had returned to their homes, after three months of bitter suffering, sickness and the death of at least one third of the families."—*Phil. Gaz.*

NAVAL ACTION.

We learn from Capt. Osborn, of the sloop Druid, who left Havana on the 10th of April, that he was embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of an action fought off mantanzas between the Colombian fleet, consisting of two corvettes and a brig, and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres of 28 guns, (built by mr. Eckford of this city) on the 6th of April. The battle lasted one hour. The commander of the Ceres was killed at the first broadside. The Patriots captured three heavy ships and 8 drogers, and disappeared with their fleet, immediately after the action. A frigate, sloop of war, a brig and schooner, sailed from Havana in pursuit of them on the 9th, when the embargo was taken off, but it was not believed they would fall in with them. It was supposed that the Patriot fleet would stop at Key West to repair. There were between 30 and 40 killed and wounded, on board the Ceres. A number jumped overboard from the Ceres, and swam ashore, and were taken up and put in the moro castle for leaving the vessel.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Agricultural.

At the first Quarterly Meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery, on Saturday, the 11th of January, 1823, several valuable communications were read, among which was the following, from Mr. *Powel*, of the county of Philadelphia.

ON THE CULTURE OF MILLET.

To JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. *President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.*

I have made many experiments on various soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the product, as well as the properties of Millet. Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best. It requires, in all cases, *fine tilth*, and as much strength of soil as is required to produce heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or America, any green crop, which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure, as the species of Millet usually grown in this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances. In the Autumn, eighty bushels of caustic lime per acre, were strewed upon an old sward, which was immediately ploughed and closely harrowed, sown with Rye, and rolled—the Rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring—early in April the land was ploughed again, and the lime and decomposed vegetable matter were thus returned to the surface. About three weeks after, it was harrowed to destroy the weeds—early in May it was again harrowed for the same purpose—within a fortnight it was stirred by Beaton's scarifier to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with Millet, and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the Millet was cut, the field was stirred, and repeatedly harrowed to destroy the after growth of noxious weeds. I intended to again sow Rye, not only to obtain pasturage, but to protect the soil from the exhalations of the sun.

In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarifier, roller, and harrow were used at intervals, as before. On the fifth of May five bushels of Millet seed were sown on four acres—on the fifth of July, the crop was hauled and estimated at four tons per acre. I have obtained this season forty tons from sixteen acres, of which four only had been manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop.—One of the loads was weighed, an account of them was regularly kept, their size was made as nearly equal as possible. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two-thirds of those which are generally sown vegetate.

Whilst my oxen consumed Millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shown since, except when fed on grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red and the best white clover meadow hay.

I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds, which it attracts, and in securing it sufficiently early, to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper parts of the stalks, generally ripen and fall before those below have been filled. I therefore cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads contain seeds which are hard. All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that it affords fodder more nutricious, and more easily "made," than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land in the accurate manner which I have detailed, is not so great as, at first view, would appear. A yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and a half, without difficulty, in one day. I would recommend Millet, not merely for its value as food, but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without *Summer Fallows or Drill Crops*.—The ingenious arguments which have been adduced to prove, that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the *soil*, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climate. Some of our *writers* have asserted, that as "dew-drops" are found on the leaves of plants, after deep stirring has been given, in a time of great drought, the practice is sound. I should suggest, if I were allowed, that moisture had better be, at such times, conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays shall have exhausted it all.—The valuable parts of most manures, readily assume the gaseous form—every deep stirring to a certain extent, in *hot* weather, therefore impoverishes the soil. Deep ploughing, at *proper* seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming. Such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder without much exhaustion, should be great objects for his aim. I would propose, that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quicklime, which should be spread, and ploughed under in its caustic state, in the early part of September; that the field be harrowed sufficiently, sown with rye, at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible; that it be depastured late in the autumn and early in the spring; that in May it be again ploughed three inches deeper than before; that it be harrowed and left until the small weeds begin to appear; early in June Millet should be sown. In August the crop can be removed, after the labors of the general harvest shall have been performed. The field should be slightly stirred with the scarifier, occasionally harrowed, and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds, as before—in October it may be manured and sown with Wheat, or left for a crop of Indian Corn. I am, &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

Powelton, Philadelphia County.

Adam Metz, a laborer, hung himself at Lancaster, last week.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1824.

Reported for the Gazette.

OYER & TERMINER & QUARTER SESSIONS.

The present session of our court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions excited considerable interest, as well on account of the number as the importance of the public prosecutions. The most interesting of which we have thought proper to publish.

Joseph Andrews was indicted for an assault and battery upon the body of Robert Borland, Esq. with an intent to kill. The circumstances disclosed in the course of this trial were aggravating in the extreme. The prisoner had interrupted the prosecutor in his journey, upon the public highway, and beaten him severely with a large club. The jury, however, acquitted him of the charge contained in the second count in the indictment (viz. an intent to kill) and convicted him of the assault and battery only. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and the costs of prosecution.—Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. and Biddle for Commonwealth: Messrs. Shaler and Baldwin for defendant.

Josiah Green was indicted for arson, in burning the house of David Greer, in November last, when three interesting individuals perished in the flames. The trial excited great interest and attention.—A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the commonwealth, whose evidence, although not sufficient to convict the prisoner, convinced every one that he was a dangerous member of society. An impressive and eloquent charge was delivered to the jury by his Honor Judge Wilkins.—Verdict, *not guilty*. Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. Fetterman and Baldwin for the state. Messrs. Simpson, Mountain, Biddle, and McDonald, for the prisoner.

Pompey Doris was indicted for the same offence. Isaiah Green was the only witness examined for the state; his testimony was strong, and had it been believed by the jury, would have produced the conviction of the prisoner. The jury acquitted the prisoner. Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. for the state. Messrs. Fetterman and Mountain for defendant.

William McCully was indicted for an assault and battery upon James McDermot, with an intent to kill.—It appeared that the prisoner visited the house of Mrs. McDermot and created considerable disturbance; that he was often requested to depart or be silent; that a scuffle ensued between the prisoner and McDermot, after the cessation of which, a stab with a knife was inflicted by the prisoner. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo a confinement in the jail of this county for six months.—Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. and Mountain for the state. Messrs. Burke and Shaler for the prisoner.

——*Reu* was indicted for arson, in burning the house of Isaac Landers. The fact of destroying the house by fire was established, but the evidence did not bring the case within the legal and technical definition of arson, and the prisoner was acquitted. Wilkins, Att'y. Gen. and Shaler for the state. Messrs. Kingston and Baldwin for the defendant.

Winifred Budd was indicted for arson, in burning the house of David Greer, before mentioned. She was supposed to have been one of the accomplices of *Green*. The evidence against her, however, was weak and totally inadequate to produce a conviction. She was acquitted. Wilkins, Att'y Gen. and Baldwin for the commonwealth. Messrs. Simpson and Mountain for the prisoner.

A correspondent of the New-York Gazette observes, that "all the waters that will ever flow through the vast canal, to the latest ages, will not be sufficient to wash away the foul stain from the men who have so wantonly removed Mr. Clinton from his seat at the Board of Canal Commissioners."

GEORGIA & THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

By a convention between the United States and Georgia, in 1802, the former, in consideration of a cession of lands by the latter, agreed "to extinguish, at their own expense, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same can *peaceably* be obtained, upon *reasonable* terms, the Indian title to lands lying within the limits of that state." Various treaties have since been made with the Indians for the purchase of their lands, and the United States have paid them nearly eight millions of dollars, without extinguishing all their titles. A remnant of the Cherokees, who yet retain possession of a considerable tract in the western part of the state, lately sent four of their chiefs to Washington to negotiate on the subject. These chiefs, in a note to the President, apprise him of their determination to sell no more lands, and urge him to procure the passage of a law to satisfy Georgia in some other way than by the extinguishment of Indian titles.

"To this note (says the New-York Statesman) the Secretary of War was directed to reply, that it was incompatible with our government, for an independent and distinct people to remain within the territory of a state; that the example of other tribes and the fate of their ancestors for two centuries, warned them of the consequences of a residence in the vicinity of their white brethren; and that the U. States offered them the alternative of a liberal compensation for their territory in money, or a fair exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, where they could live unmolested by the whites, and in more accordance with their habits and pursuits. These overtures, the delegation promptly and in a spirited manner rejected, stating that they held their lands by a solemn treaty with the United States; that they could not be rightfully dispossessed of them; and that an extent of territory twice as large, west of the Mississippi, as the one now occupied by the Cherokees, east of that river, or all the money now in the coffers of the Treasury, would be no inducement for the nation to exchange, or to sell their country." They take a melancholy retrospective view of the history of their race, and the wrongs which they had endured from their white brethren."

This correspondence was communicated to Gov. Troup, of Georgia, who expressed himself satisfied with the efforts of the government to carry into effect the convention with Georgia. Not so, however, the Georgia delegation in Congress. The following letter from these members to the President, is couched in very intemperate language towards that officer, and contains menaces against the Indians, which the circumstances of the case do not in the least justify. The President has, by message, submitted the matter to Congress, stating his inability to proceed farther without their intervention.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the President of the United States.

The Secretary of War has addressed to the gentlemen composing the Georgia delegation to Congress, copies of the extraordinary documents furnished by persons who are called the *Cherokee Delegation*. As this is believed to be the first instance in which a diplomatic correspondence has been held with *Indian Chiefs*, and on which they have been addressed by the Department of War in the same terms with those used to the *Representation of a State*, it becomes a subject of inquiry in what light the Cherokees are at present viewed by the Government of the United States. If as an independent nation, to be treated with by all the forms of diplomatic respect, the negotiation with them should be transferred to the Department of State, and will, no doubt, be preceded by a proper examination into their authority to speak for the Cherokee tribe, on matters affecting its prosperity and existence. If to be viewed as *other Indians;* as persons suffered to reside within the territorial limits of the United States, and subject to every restraint which the policy and power of the general government require to be imposed upon them, for the interest of the Union, the interest of a particular State, and their own preservation, it is necessary that these misguided men should be taught by the general government that there is no alternative between their removal beyond the limits of the State of Georgia and their extinction. The Government of the United States will deceive them grossly if they are led to believe that, at this day, *their* consent is necessary to the fulfilment of *its* obligations to the State of Georgia. Their will must yield to the paramount duties of the general government to *itself* and to *each member* of the confederacy. The Cherokees allege, (if, indeed, the representation is made with their authority) that they are resolved neither to leave nor sell the lands on which they reside—lands which belong to the state of Georgia; over which Georgia did claim sovereignty until the adoption of the federal constitution, and over which she will exercise her powers whenever any administration of the general government resolves to fix permanently upon her any persons who *are not*, and whom she will never suffer to *become*, her citizens. The doctrines of the general government, sanctioned by the highest tribunals, vindicate the claim of Georgia to the ownership of the soil. The Indians are merely occupants—tenants at will—incapable of transferring even the naked possession, except through the instrumentality of the United States to the State of Georgia. Aware of the tenure by which their temporary possession is held, head men have sought, in many instances, to secure from the United States a title to the soil itself. Stipulations have been entered into by the general Government equally contradictory to the rights of Georgia and the obligations of the United States; stipulations, however, which show that the general Government have the acknowledged right to transfer the possession of the Cherokee lands to the state of Georgia. The power which takes from the Cherokee *tribe* a portion of soil to confer it on a Cherokee *chief*, under a different tenure, can rightfully take from the Cherokee nation for the benefit of a state.

It is with deep concern that the necessity is felt of pressing upon the general government the considerations that are due to its character for good faith in its contracts with a member of the Union; since the year 1820 implicit reliance has been placed in the general government, and the just expectation has been indulged, that in the execution of its high duties the Executive administration would carefully and steadily pursue the object for which the Union was pledged, the *peaceful extinguishment*, on *reasonable terms*, of the *Indian title* to all the lands lying within the territorial limits of Georgia. In 1817, the public declaration of the President to Congress, that an arrangement had been made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the lands possessed by the Cherokee tribe eastward of that river, in North-Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, and in the territory of Alabama, would be soon acquired, gave a just expectation that the national pledge given to Georgia would be redeemed. In the eight years which have succeeded, these anticipations of the President have been realized every where but in Georgia. The successive purchases made since that period, have crowded the Cherokees out of Tennessee, North-Carolina, and Alabama, almost altogether into Georgia; and the terms upon which they have been made, have created all the difficulties now encountered in the *peaceful acquisition*, on *reasonable terms*, of the lands on which the Cherokees are now permitted to remain, difficulties which are every hour increasing, from the policy pursued by the general government.

It is with all due respect a subject of serious inquiry, what produced the extraordinary change in the wishes of the Cherokee tribe, as expressed in the treaty of 1817? How it happened that the Cherokees of the *upper* towns most of whom were without the limits of Georgia, and who desired to be permanently fixed on the lands upon which they then lived, were induced in 1819, to abandon their designs, and many of them to become inhabitants of the region beyond the Mississippi, while the Cherokees of the lower towns (most of them *within* the State of Georgia,) anxiously desirous to remove in 1817; were, in 1819, tempted to remain and filled with the desire of a permanent establishment there? The same exertions which produced *this* can effect *another* change; can induce the remnant still in the limits of Georgia, to follow their brethren to the West, to a territory which the general government can rightfully bestow upon them as a temporary or permanent property without interfering with them or encroaching upon the sovereignty of any state. Argument is not necessary to show that a power which interposes obstacles to the accomplishment of its own promises violates its faith; and that to plead the impossibility to perform an engagement, when that impossibility is produced by those who engaged to perform it would be equally dishonorable and hypocritical. The President is probably not aware that the United States will be liable to such accusations, if the present moment is suffered to pass without a full compliance on their part with the obligations of the Treaty of cession of 1802. What has created the strong desire of the Cherokee Indians to remain where they are? The policy of the general government, the pretended guarantees of their possessions; the attempted changes in the nature of their titles to them; the lessons received from their masters in the arts of civilized life; the acquisition of property and the desire of extending and securing it; a policy just and generous to the Indians, but solely at the expense of a member of the Union; at war not less with a member of the Union, than with the solemn promises of the general government. The United States have the same right to colonize a tribe of Indians from the Columbia or Red River in Georgia, as they have to pursue a system of policy whose aim or end shall be the permanency of the Cherokees within that State.

If the Cherokees are unwilling to remove, the *causes* of that unwillingness are to be traced to the United States. If a peaceable purchase cannot be made in the ordinary mode, nothing remains to be done but to order their removal to a designated territory beyond the limits of Georgia, and giving an ample support to the territory granted to them. An order of this kind will not be disregarded by the Cherokee tribe, whose interest will be essentially promoted by compliance with it, whatever may be the effect of it upon a few *chief men* who seem to consider *their own interest* as separate and distinct from that of their brethren, as it must be obvious that a tranquil and undisturbed possession of a permanent property can alone enable them to acquire the arts of civilized life, and secure to them its benefits.

Our duty is performed by *remonstrating* against the policy heretofore pursued by which the interests of Georgia have been disregarded, to the accomplishment of other objects of general interest, and a compliance with a solemn promise postponed, for the acquisition of territory for the general government; and by *insisting* as we do, most *earnestly* upon an immediate fulfilment of the obligations of the articles of cession concluded in 1802 as the only means by which justice can be done to the state we represent, and the character of the general government be vindicated.

J. ELLIOT, } Senators.
N. WARE, }

JOEL ABBOT,
GEORGE CARY,
TH. W. COBB,
W. CUTHBERT,
JOHN FORSYTH,
WILEY THOMPSON, } Representatives.

Washington, 10th March, 1824.

Congress.

The bill for the revision of the Tariff, passed the House of Representatives on 16th instant, after a dicussion of ten weeks, by a vote of 107 to 102, and is now before the Senate. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the passage of the bill says:—

"The first circumstance that strikes every one is, the fulness of the House on the occasion, indicating the profound interest which the subject has excited. More than one Member, who was indisposed, rose from his bed to vote on the occasion; and, but for the situation of these two or three gentlemen, it is probable the friends of the bill would not, yesterday, have forced a decision upon it, as they did. Out of the two hundred and thirteen Members, two only were yesterday absent, one of them absent from the city, and the other too much indisposed to reach the House. So full an attendance has never been known during the time that we have been acquainted with the House of Representatives.

"The second circumstance worthy of remark, is, that, with one or two exceptions, the discussion of this bill has been conducted with great forbearance and mutual deference on the part of the members. We could not but remark, in the closing speech, yesterday, that, though the argument against the bill was pressed with great force, there was not a word uttered disrespectful to the persons, or derogatory from the motives of its supporters."

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Tenn. Allison, Barber, Conn. Bartley, Beecher, Bradley, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Buckner, Cady, Campbell, Ohio, Cassiday, Clark, Collins, Condict, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Durfee, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Pa. Ellis, Farrell, Findlay, Forward, Garrison, Gazlay, Harris, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Jenkins, Johnson of Va. J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Lawrence, Letcher, Little, McArthur, McKean, McKim, McLane, Del. McLean, Ohio, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Matson, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, Penn. Mitchell, Md. More, Ken. Morgan, Patterson, Penn. Patterson, Ohio, Plumer, Penn. Prince, Richards, Rich, Rogers, Rose, Ross, Scott, Sharpe, Sloane, Sterling, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, Kentucky, Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tyson, Udree, Vance, Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whitman, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, Ohio, Wood, Woods, Wright.—107.——NAYS.—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Virg. Allen, Tenn. Allen, Mass. Archer, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Bassett, Blair, Brock, Brent, Burleigh, Burton, Cambreleng, Campbell, S. C. Carter, Cary, Cobb, Cocke, Conner, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Cuthbert, Day, Dwinell Edwards, N. C. Floyd, Foot, Con. Foote, of N. Y. Forsyth, Fuller, Garnett, Gatlin, Gist, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Hayward, Herrick, Hobart, Hogeboom, Hooks, Isacks, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Livingston, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, McKee, Mangum, Mercer, Moore, Alab. Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Owen, Plumer, N. H. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Rivers, Saunders, Sandford, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Spence, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Thompson, Geo. Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Vance, N. C. Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Williams, N. Y. Williams, Va. Williams, N. C. Williams, S. C.—102.

The following table shows the votes of the states, as represented in Congress, on the final passage of the bill:

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Maine,	1	6
New Hampshire,	1	5
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode-Island,	2	0
Connecticut,	5	1
Vermont,	5	0
New York,	26	8
New Jersey,	6	0
Pennsylvania,	24	1
Delaware,	1	0
Maryland,	3	6
Virginia,	1	21
North Carolina,	0	13
South Carolina,	0	9
Georgia,	0	7
Kentucky,	11	0
Tennessee,	2	7
Ohio,	14	0
Indiana,	2	0
Illinois,	1	0
Louisiana,	0	3
Mississippi,	0	1
Alabama,	0	3
Missouri,	1	0
Totals,	107	102

Foreign.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Seven days later from Europe.—The Duxbury, arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the evening of the 6th March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that on the 15th of March, he would bring forward his motion for the immediate acknowledgment of South American Independence.

The proposition to prohibit foreign silks, had excited great alarm among the silk weavers.

On the 2d of March, Mr. Hobhouse, made a motion for the repeal of the window tax, which was negatived, yeas 88, nays 155. Mr. Hume has given notice, that he means to move for discontinuing the sinking fund.

Land is again rising in England.

An effort is making to introduce the cultivation of the White Poppy, and the making of Opium, into England. $80 worth has been obtained from one acre.

The physicians of Liverpool have recommended immediate measures of precaution to prevent the introduction of the plague in the cotton from Egypt.

The Algerines declared war against England on the 31st January. A British force under Admiral Neall, was blockading their city in February, and it was supposed matters would soon be adjusted. In the mean time, however, the British vessels bound up the Mediterranean, were detained at Gibraltar for convoy. Bomb vessels are said to be preparing in England, for an expedition against Algiers.

The fluctuations and expenditure of the British Government are astonishing. In 1793, the expenditure was not 23,000,000 while in 1815 it exceeded 130,000,000, and in 1823 amounted to nearly 58,500,000.

A woman, three children and a sailor, had been bitten in London, by a mad dog, and the woman was suffering under hydrophobia.

Much damage has been done to a house in London by the explosion of a gas pipe.

From the official excise returns, furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child in London, seems to drink, on an average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England, in a year, would float all the navy in commission.

The Southampton Chronicle says—"All around, as far as the eye can reach, or as report proceeds, the face of the country bears a most promising appearance. The wheat looks remarkably fine, and bids fair to fill the wide granaries of the husbandmen with autumnal joy."

FRANCE.

At Corneuil, near Paris, a burglary was committed by twenty robbers, and eleven persons were killed.

Out of 246 Deputies returned by the Electoral Colleges for districts, there are only 16 Liberals. The Departmental Colleges have yet to elect 172 Deputies; but in these the opposition candidates have less chance than in the other districts.

GREECE.

Advices from Zante, of 1st February, state that Patras remained under close blockade by sea and land. Lord Byron and Cols. Stanhope and Delamay, were concerting measures with Mavrocordate for besieging Lepanto. Some Algerine vessels which had taken shelter under the guns of that fortress, were blockaded by six Hydriote vessels. It is mentioned, in letters from Smyrna, that the Turks in Crete had received reinforcements from Egypt.

The Grand Seignor is said to have entirely changed his conduct towards the Greeks in Constantinople.—They are now treated with lenity.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Copenhagen are to the 17th of Feb. On the 16th of that month the King issued two decrees, which have given great pleasure to the Danish landholders. By the first (the operation of which commences with the 1st of January,) the landtax, which was hitherto paid in money, may be paid in paper currency, at its nominal value. By this the tax is reduced 20 per cent. The second gives permission to pay the tax in grain instead of money.—The arrears of the tax from the first of July, 1822, to the end of 1823, is to be paid in four successive quarters, beginning with the January quarter of 1825.

SPANISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

As we have more than once predicted, the oft spoken of designs of France upon the late Spanish American Colonies, have been dissipated.

The London Courier, of 5th March, contains the communications made to Parliament of the negotiations of England with France and Spain, on the subject of acknowledging the independence of the South American Provinces.

In answer to statements made by Mr. Canning at the conference, held in October, 1823, (which are well known) the Prince de Polignac, in behalf of France, declared,

"That his government believed it to be utterly hopeless to reduce Spanish America to the state of its former relation to Spain.

"That France disclaimed, on her part, any intention or desire to avail herself of the present state of the colonies, or of the present situation of France toward Spain, to appropriate to herself any part of the Spanish possessions in America, or to obtain for herself any exclusive advantages.

"And that, like England, she would willingly see the mother country in possession of superior commercial advantages, by amicable arrangements, and would be contented, like her, to rank, after the mother country, among the most favored nations.

"Lastly, that she abjured in any case, any design of acting against the colonies by force of arms."

After this avowal, and some remarks on the proposition of England, to acknowledge the independence of the American provinces, and allusions to the state of affairs in them,

The Prince de Polignac added:

"That, in the interest of humanity, and especially in that of the Spanish colonies, it would be worthy of the European governments to concert together the means of calming, in those distant and scarcely civilized regions, passions blinded by party spirit, and endeavor to bring back to a principle of union in government, whether monarchical or aristocratical, people among whom dangerous theories were now keeping up agitation and disunion.

Mr. Canning, without entering into discussion upon these abstract principles, contented himself with saying,

"That however desirable the establishment of a monarchical form of government in any of those provinces might be, on the one hand, or whatever might be the difficulties in the way of it, his government could not take upon itself to put it forward as a condition of their recognition."

Here, (says the editor of the Boston Centinel) follow notes from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to various Ministers, (dated Dec. 26, 1823) proposing a Conference to be held in Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers, to aid Spain in adjusting the affairs of her revolted colonies. Also, a note from Mr. Canning to the British Minister at Madrid, in which the British Government decline acceding to the proposal for a Conference; repeat the opinion, that the only basis of a negotiation which appears to them practicable, is the recognition by Spain of the independence of the Colonies; and that England would see, without reluctance, the conclusion of an arrangement by which the mother country shall be secured in the enjoyment of commercial advantages superior to those conceded to other nations;—and, that Great Britain asks no exclusive privileges of trade, but equal freedom of commerce for all.—And further, if Spain should attempt to revive the obsolete interdiction of intercourse with the Colonies, or employ foreign assistance to re-establish her dominion in those countries, the recognition of such new states by England would be decided and immediate.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New York, now in Russia, dated St. Petersburgh, November 20, 1823.

Although this is a very magnificent place, it is to a stranger unacquainted with the langnage, excessively dull at this season. The nights are tediously long—the sun rises about 9 o'clock or a little after, makes a short stay, and is off. We dine by candle-light, after which is an evening of six or seven hours, which it is hard work to dispose of, since my eyes will not permit me to read much—which is not so very unlucky, since I have very little to read; such a thing as a newspaper, I hardly ever see. I have just now quite a treat on hand, having borrowed from a gentleman here a few English newspapers, between two and three years old. English and American papers are prohibited here, and nothing is published without the leave of the government, so that the people in general really know very little of what is going on in the world. A friend lent me a few papers lately upon my promising that they should not be seen, even in my room. No prudent man here dares express his political opinions; and indeed we rarely sit down to a dinner without one or more spies at the table—even the very servants are in the pay of the police. A few weeks since, a gentleman in our house was sitting in his room, writing at a table upon which lay his letters and papers, when in marched two police officers, who said they came by order of the military governor to take possession of his papers; without further ceremony they swept every table and drawer of every thing in the shape of a paper—examined the room, and even went so far as to try the seats of the chairs, to see if there was not something concealed in the stuffing;—this they did by crooked shaped iron rods.

This man was actually serving the Government, and had come from England here to give them a secret, which the English Government would have given him fifty thousand pounds sterling not to divulge. It was a fortunate circumstance for me that I brought a letter of introduction to our Minister here; it may save me much trouble in case of accident.

Com. Ad.

MEXICO—*A correspondent writes to us as follows, under date of Alvarado, March 20, 18[illegible]*

"Hostilities between the Castle of Ulua and the city of Vera Cruz, after a cessation of more than two months, recommenced on the 15th inst. on account of some movements of interference by the Spanish garrison in the maritime department of the port of Mecambo, 3 miles distant from the castle. To this point the Spanish launches extended their cruises, and on the 17th inst captured a vessel under the American flag. On the day following Gov. Lemer, the Spaniard, having sent a flag of truce to the U. S. sch. Shark, the boat was fired on by the Mexican fort at Mecambo, and immediately the batteries of the Castle opened on the unfortunate city of Vera Cruz. Allured by the state of apparent pesce, the poorer classes of inhabitants had returned to their homes, after three months of bitter suffering, sickness and the death of at least one third of the families."—*Phil. Gaz.*

NAVAL ACTION.

We learn from Capt. Osborn, of the sloop Dove, who left Havana on the 10th of April, that he was embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of an action fought off mantanzas between the Colombian fleet, consisting of two corvettes and a brig, and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres of 28 guns, (built by mr. Eckford of this city) on the 6th of April. The battle lasted one hour. The commander of the Ceres was killed at the first broadside. The Patriots captured three heavy ships and 8 drogers, and disappeared with their fleet, immediately after the action. A frigate, sloop of war, a brig and schooner, sailed from Havana in pursuit of them on the 9th, when the embargo was taken off, but it was not believed they would fall in with them. It was supposed that the Patriot fleet would stop at Key West to repair. There were between 30 and 40 killed and wounded, on board the Ceres. A number jumped overboard from the Ceres, and swam ashore, and were taken up and put in the moro castle for leaving the vessel.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Agricultural.

At the first Quarterly Meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery, on Saturday, the 11th of January, 1823, several valuable communications were read, among which was the following, from Mr. *Powel*, of the county of Philadelphia.

ON THE CULTURE OF MILLET.

To JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. *President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.*

I have made many experiments on various soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the product, as well as the properties of Millet. Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best. It requires, in all cases, *fine tilth*, and as much strength of soil as is required to produce heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or America, any green crop, which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure, as the species of Millet usually grown in this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances. In the Autumn, eighty bushels of caustic lime per acre, were strewed upon an old sward, which was immediately ploughed and closely harrowed, sown with Rye, and rolled—the Rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring—early in April the land was ploughed again, and the lime and decomposed vegetable matter were thus returned to the surface. About three weeks after, it was harrowed to destroy the weeds—early in May it was again harrowed for the same purpose—within a fortnight it was stirred by Beatson's scarrifier to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with Millet, and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the Millet was cut, the field was stirred, and repeatedly harrowed to destroy the after growth of noxious weeds. I intended to again sow Rye, not only to obtain pasturage, but to protect the soil from the exhalations of the sun.

In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarrifier, roller, and harrow were used at intervals, as before. On the fifth of May five bushels of Millet seed were sown on four acres—on the fifth of July, the crop was hauled and estimated at four tons per acre. I have obtained this season forty tons from sixteen acres, of which four only had been manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop.—One of the loads was weighed, an account of them was regularly kept, their size was made as nearly equal as possible. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two-thirds of those which are generally sown vegetate.

Whilst my oxen consumed Millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shown since, except when fed on grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red and the best white clover meadow hay.

I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds, which it attracts, and in securing it sufficiently early, to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper parts of the stalks, generally ripen and fall before those below have been filled. I therefore cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads contain seeds which are hard. All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that it affords fodder more nutricious, and more easily "made," than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land in the accurate manner which I have detailed, is not so great as, at first view, would appear. A yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and a half, without difficulty, in one day. I would recommend Millet, not merely for its value as food, but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without *Summer Fallows or Drill Crops*.—The ingenious arguments which have been adduced to prove, that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the *soil*, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climate. Some of our *writers* have asserted, that as "dew-drops" are found on the leaves of plants, after deep stirring has been given, in a time of great drought, the practice is sound. I should suggest, if I were allowed, that moisture had better be, at such times, conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays shall have exhausted it all.—The valuable parts of most manures, readily assume the gaseous form—every deep stirring to a certain extent, in *hot* weather, therefore empoverishes the soil. Deep ploughing, at *proper* seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming. Such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder without much exhaustion, should be great objects for his aim. I would propose, that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quicklime, which should be spread, and ploughed under in its caustic state, in the early part of September; that the field be harrowed sufficiently, sow with rye, at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible; that it be depastured late in the autumn and early in the spring; that in May it be again ploughed three inches deeper than before; that it be harrowed and left until the small weeds begin to appear—then in June Millet should be sown. In August the crop can be removed, after the labors of the general harvest shall have been performed. The field should be slightly stirred with the scarrifier, occasionally harrowed, and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds, as before—in October it should be manured and sown with Wheat, or left for a crop of Indian Corn. I am, &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

Powelton, Philadelphia County.

Adam Metz, a laborer, hung himself at Lancaster, last week.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1824.

In this paper the reader will find,

An attack on the President, in the leper of the Georgia delegation in Congress—

An attack on Secretary Crawford, submitted to Congress by the Hon. Nihian Edwards, minister to Mexico, charging that said Crawford with maladministration of the treasury department—

Some notice of Senator Lowrie's attack upon Gen. Jackson, from which it appears that the said Senator has in his possession a letter which is not his own property, which was not obtained in the most honorable manner, and which he holds as part evidence that he was right in communicating private conversations to the public—

Some paragraphs respecting the removal of De Witt Clinton, from the office of Canal Commissioner, in New-York—a removal which comes too late to affect his renown, otherwise than to increase it—he has erected a monument to his own fame, in the completion of the New-York Canal, which it is now out of the power of his enemies to destroy.

An article or two respecting the navy officers, showing that corruption and intrigue are exhibiting themselves where the public would least expect to find them.

Besides the above "incontrovertible evidences" of violent commotion in the political elements, we observe in the papers sundry other documents, which want of room obliges us to omit. Among them are two letters, the commencement of a series, to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, by Mr. Giles, formerly a senator from Virginia, in which he endeavors to be very severe upon President Monroe and mr. Clay, whom he inserts upon the "hobbies," as he calls them, of Internal Improvements, South-American and Grecian Independence, and the Tariff.—There is much wandering and incoherence in mr. Giles's mastery in his second number he rumbles through all history since the time of Constantine, so wildly, that the New-York American has pronounced him "stark mad."

General Hull has commenced, in the Boston Statesman, a series of numbers, entitled "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North-Western Army, in the year 1812—addressed to the people of the United States." In these he intends to vindicate his own character.

Congress. In senate, on the 20th, the tariff bill was taken up for a second reading. A motion was made and supported by the enemies of the bill, to commit it to the Committee of Finance, but failed; 22 voting for, and 23 against it. It was then referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. This decision is indicative of the final passage of the bill. Gen. Jackson voted with the friends of the bill; thus proving himself the friend of the domestic policy of the country.

The Washington Republican says, speaking of the vote in the senate: "Of the absentees one is friendly and one hostile to the bill, and it is calculated that the arrival of a new Senator from Illinois, will give an ultimate majority of two in favor of the bill."

In a debate in the house, on the disposition that should be made of Mr. Edwards' communication to Congress, Mr. Floyd, a partisan of Secretary Crawford's, called Mr. E. a political Caliban, and charged him with malignity, treachery, "and all that sort of a thing, and every thing else," as Manhews would say.

A resolution has passed the Senate, and is before the House, for the adjournment of Congress, on the 15th of May.

CORRUPTION IN THE NAVY.

A case has lately been tried at New-York, between Lieut. Weaver, of the Navy, and certain merchants of that city, in which the following facts appeared:—Lt. Weaver being about to go to Lima in the Franklin 74, under Commodore Stewart, contracted with the merchants to convoy their ship America, and to represent her as a store-ship to the Franklin, on condition of his receiving one-fifth of the profits of the voyage.

The object of this contract was, that the ship America might enter blockaded ports, where she could only be admitted under the protection of the Franklin. The contract was complied with by Lieut. Weaver, with the supposed countenance of Commodore Stewart, and the Lieutenant received $12,000, as his share of the profits. He thought this was not as much as the fifth, which he was to receive, and brought a suit in Chancery for the balance. The Chancery declared that the contract was fraudulent, and amounted to bribery, and was therefore void; so that the Lieut. must be satisfied with the mere sum of $12,000, which he had already received, for prostituting the American navy.

Columbian Observer.

A Court Martial was lately held at Norfolk, to try Lieut Kennon, of the Navy.—It seems he was arrested by Com. Porter. Report says, that the principal charge grew out of a newspaper publication made by the Lieutenant. That when the commander was examined, it came out that *he* had attacked Lieut. Kennon anonymously in the papers, to which attack the latter replied, on which reply the arrest was grounded. The result was a full and honorable acquittal. As the matter stands before the public it leaves the most painful impression on the mind respecting Com. Porter, which for his honor and that of the service, we hope proper explanations may remove.—Lieut. Kennon is ordered to the Pacific Ocean.—*Village Record.*

SENATOR LOWRIE.

In answer to certain inquiries put to him in the National Intelligencer on the subject, Mr. Lowrie has appeared in that paper, and acknowledged that he has in possession the answer of the President to a letter of General Jackson; that he received it in an anonymous note by way of Richmond, and that it forms a part of his "incontrovertible evidence," that Gen. Jackson advised that President "to form his administration of two *federalists* and two *Republicans*," or "from the two parties of this union." Here, then, Mr. Lowrie pleads guilty to the charge of receiving and having property of others in his possession; of receiving private and confidential letters of the President, addressed not to him, but to Gen. Jackson, and which, as an honorable man, he was bound, by every sacred principle of honor, to send to the President without even reading it. That a senator of the United States should thus degrade himself, by receiving and becoming the depository of *purloined* private communications from one gentleman to another; that he should retail private conversations, and misrepresent confidential letters, for political purposes, to injure one man, and serve the ambition of another, must be humiliating to the pride of every honorable American citizen.

The publication of Mr. Lowrie on this occasion gives none of the "incontrovertible evidence," which he promised, of the charge that General Jackson recommended the President to form his cabinet from "the *two* parties of the union," or "by the appointment of two federalists and two republicans." It therefore utterly fails to make out his case against the General, while it furnishes conclusive proof that Mr. Lowrie has been guilty of a gross breach of the most sacred relations of decorum and confidence between man and man, and seems too callous to perceive or to feel the dishonor of the transaction.

Franklin Gazette.

From the Washington Republican.

TREASURY AND BANK MATTERS.

Mr. Edwards, who was recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which was laid before Congress, a long and able vindication of himself against an intimation contained in a report made to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, of his having made false statements, on his examination before the *second* committee of investigation, at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the suppressed documents. From the rapid manner in which we have been obliged to cast our eye over this important document, we are only able to give an imperfect summary of its contents. Mr. Edwards complains that this report, altho' called for by the first session of the last Congress, has been delayed until the present session, and that, too, until after it was understood that he had left the city, on his way home, preparatory to his embarkation for Mexico. He goes into a train of reasoning, supported by extracts from a correspondence between him and the Secretary of the Treasury, and other documentary evidence, to show that what he stated before the committee, the truth of which he considers Mr. Crawford as questioning, is true. He particularly refers to letters which passed between them more than a year before he gave his testimony to the committee, in which he expressly stated the same facts; and the receipt of which Mr. Crawford acknowledges, without, in any degree, denying the truth of the statements made.

After completely, as it appears to us, sustaining the truth of what he understands to be questioned by Mr. Crawford, in his report to the House, he proceeds to an investigation of the correctness and legality of much of Mr. Crawford's official conduct; and offers, what he deems conclusive evidence, to support the six allegations against Mr. Crawford, which we have copied from his communication. This communication, which embraces some 50 or 60 pages of manuscript, concludes with the following words:—

"I regret to have it to say to your honorable body, that, both the state of my health, and the want of time, absolutely compel me, most reluctantly, to close this investigation of mr. Crawford's *well-timed* statements against me. In this situation, I beg leave to refer you for further facts, of which I might, under more favorable circumstances, fairly and successfully avail myself, to a few of the publications with the signature of "A. B." herewith transmitted.

"Avowing myself the author of these publications, and (with the exception of a few unimportant typographical errors, and a mere verbal inaccuracy, in regard to the time of a certain report being made,) reasserting before your honorable body and the nation, that the facts they allege, are substantially true, I do most respectfully solicit, that they may be taken as a part of, and be printed with this communication.

"In order to strengthen my claim to this indulgence, combining all the rights of defence, of accusation, and of asking for investigation, which can entitle me, as a citizen of the United States, or an officer of their government, to appear before your honorable body, I do expressly state—

"1st. That the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds:

"2d. That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816:

"3d. That, being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he has mis-stated it, by making it less than it really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or of some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving those uncurrent notes:

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making and continuing, deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law:

"6th. That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters, called for by the House, and which it was his duty to have communicated."

"I have, in reserve, much matter of defensive accusation, and should most certainly have invited your attention to the report concerning the Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, and other matters of not less importance, had time permitted."

The House of Representatives referred Mr. Edwards' memorial to a select committee consisting of the following members:—Messrs. Floyd, (chairman) Livingston, Webster, Randolph, Taylor, M'Arthur and Owen. [Mr. Edwards has been summoned to appear before the committee.]

De Witt Clinton. There is much excitement in New York, in consequence of the removal of this gentleman from the office of Canal Commissioner. Meetings are held, denouncing the members of the Legislature who voted for the removal. It appears that Gov. Clinton served in the above capacity for 14 years, and never received one cent as a compensation.

Harrisburgh Chron.

☞The Pantomime of DON JUAN, will be presented at the Pittsburgh Theatre this evening, for the second time.

In looking over the columns of the "United States Gazette" of the 21st inst. I find a second communication from the friends of the unfortunate mr. Handy, lately killed in a duel with mr. Samuel Perry, of Potosi, Missouri. The communication is intended to prejudice the public against mr. Perry; therefore I consider it my duty, as I am personally acquainted with him, to request the public to suspend their opinion as to the facts stated in the communication, as it appears from the piece itself that his trial will take place in May next. I only add, for the information of the friends of mr. Handy, that they ought to have informed the public that mr. Perry is a married man as well as Reason Hutchings Price, Esquire, and that it was his duty if he had any business to settle with mr. Perry, to come personally, and not send an innocent young man to the store of mr. Perry, with a pistol in his pocket, to adjust his affairs.

Mr. Perry's Friend.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 22. S. B. *Courier*, from Louisville.
25. S. B. *Mechanic*, do.
26. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Davis master, (to Allen & Grant) *in 9 days and 10 hours from St. Louis—lost 32 hours in receiving and discharging freight—18½ hours from Wheeling.*
29. S. B. *Lawrence*, of 125 tons, Rerick, master, from Louisville. This is a handsome new boat, and this her first voyage to this port.
29. S. B. *Plough-Boy*, from Florence.

DEPARTED.

April 24. S. B. *Courier*, for Louisville.
28. S. B. *Mechanic*, do.

Died,

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, in the 50th year of his age, *Mr. WILLIAM JONES*, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late dwelling in Cherry Alley, opposite the Academy, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Western University of Pa.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to assemble at 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday next.

There will be a public examination of the candidates for degrees on Tuesday, the 1st of June, and a Commencement on Wednesday, the 30th of June.

April 30—2t.

MASONIC.

THE Ceremony of *Laying the Corner Stone* of the New Episcopal Church, has been postponed until *Saturday, the 1st of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* at which time the Lodges in Pittsburgh and its vicinity will assemble at the Masonic Hall, in Pittsburgh. Sojourning Brethren are requested to attend.

April 30—1t.zn.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

BOOKSELLERS

Market, between Second & Third Streets,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A KEY

To the Western Calculator,

CONTAINING a Solution of all the Examples and Questions for Exercise. To which is added, *Some Useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labor of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong.* April 30—3t.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

Robert Grierson

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a few *Engravings* of

General Andrew Jackson,

Elegantly framed and glazed—likewise in the sheet—executed by an American artist of the first abilities. They are allowed by those who have examined them to be an excellent likeness.

Also—the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, and the LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ALBION, on the coast of Ireland, near Kinsale.

The above can be had at my Store, S. E. corner of Market Street and the Diamond.

April 30, 1824. 3t

N. B.—ROBERT GRIERSON continues to manufacture *BOOTS & SHOES*, as heretofore—is particularly careful to have them well made and of good leather—will sell low for cash.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. DAGGETT,

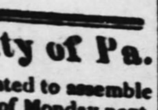
PROPOSES teaching a simple and useful system of SHORT-HAND, which has stood the test of many centuries and is now generally made use of in the U. S. A few hours' instruction is sufficient to convince the student of its great propriety in business, and that it does not require that laborious study and length of time to acquire it which many suppose it does.

PENMANSHIP will be taught to all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, on a systematical plan that has met the universal approbation of the public, from its simplicity and accuracy in conveying to the student a complete knowledge of Penmanship. The encouragement that Mr. Daggett has met with in Philadelphia and other places, as a Professor of Stenography and Penmanship, induces him to solicit the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Price of tuition, $3 for 12 lessons in Short-Hand, or 24 lessons in Penmanship; one lesson each day. For further information, inquire at his room, in Fifth street, opposite Darlington's Hotel. All who wish to become students are requested to make immediate application.

April 30, 1824—3t.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED, on the 23d instant.



A Black Muley Cow,

with a leather strap round her neck, on which was a piece of copper with the subscriber's name. Any person returning her, or giving information where she may be had, will be entitled to three dollars reward.

James Ekin.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824—3t.

Eagle Fire Company.

THE members of the "Eagle Fire Company," are requested to meet at the house of D. C. Ross, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the president,

John Darragh, Jr.
Secretary.

April 30.—1t

Front-street Auction.

On Tuesday Evening, 4th May,

At 7 o'clock,

Will positively be sold, the balance of a Stock of

HARDWARE

And Fancy Goods.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Gold, Silver & Composition

WATCHES, &c.

Terms at Sale.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

April 30. 1t

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from Ferry Street, to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year, and will, as formerly, practice as a *Farrier.* He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—4t.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Tenth Class—New Series.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 10th Class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

4, 1, 11, 5,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 4 was the first that was drawn; No. 1 was the second; No. 11 was the third, and No. 5 was the fourth.

Witness our hands at the City of Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Sec'ry.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Tenth Class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following, as the result.

The Ticket which drew the prize of $2000 is that having on it the three first drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, viz: 4, 1, 11.

The five Tickets which drew prizes of $1000 each, are those having on them the same Nos. in the other orders of combination and permutation, viz.

4 11 1
1 11 4
1 4 11 } each $1000
11 1 4
11 4 1

The six Tickets which drew prizes of $200 each, are those having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

4 1 5
4 5 1
1 5 4 } each $200
1 4 5
5 4 1
5 1 4

The 12 Tickets which drew prizes of $100 each, are those having on them the 1st, 3d and 4th or the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

4 11 5 | 1 11 5
4 5 11 | 1 5 11
11 5 4 | 11 5 1 } each $100
11 4 5 | 11 1 5
5 4 11 | 5 1 11
5 11 4 | 5 11 1

The 612 Tickets which drew prizes of $10 each, are those having on them any two of the drawn Nos.

And the 3264 Tickets which drew prizes of $5 each, are all such as have any one of the drawn Nos. on.

A. M'Intyre,
Manager.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 30.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday the 15th of May next,

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341, & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less, thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches to a private alley; thence northwardly along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley, thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, April 30—3t.eo.

A Supplement

To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the markets, and prescribing the duties of the clerk of the market and weigh master," passed on the 7th day of September, 1816.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in the select and common councils assembled, that from and after the first Monday of June next, the rate of stall rents in the market house, on the east side of the Diamond, shall be as follows, to wit—All inside corner stalls at twenty-two dollars per annum, all other inside stalls at eighteen dollars per annum. All corner stalls in that section of the market house which lies between Diamond Alley and the north end of the market house on the convex side of the same, at fifteen dollars per annum; and all other outside stalls, in said section of said market house, at thirteen dollars per annum; payable in advance to the Treasurer of the city.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person occupying any portable stand or stall within the market space, for the purpose of exposing for sale thereon any beef, pork, mutton or veal, by a less quantity than the whole carcase, or any sausages or dressed victuals of any kind, shall pay to the clerk of the market the rent of twenty-five cents for each and every day such person or persons shall occupy such portable stall or stand. And each and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this section, shall be subject to the fines and forfeitures specified in the 3d section of an ordinance for the erection of two weigh houses in the market and other purposes, passed on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1823.—Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to prevent farmers not following the occupation of butchering, from cutting up and exposing for sale their slaughtered animals on their own wagons, sleds or other vehicles.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that so much of the several ordinances as are hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in council, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1824.

Harmar Denny,
Pres. pro. tem. Com. Council.

Attest—J. B. OLIVER, *Clerk Com. Council.*

John Carson,
Pres. pro. tem. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Cl'k. Sel. Council.*

[April 30.]

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight,* in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street,* which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—*ALSO,*—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting,

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—*ALSO,*—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—*ALSO,*—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Velvetia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality; Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Saddler.

A FIRST RATE WORKMAN will receive constant employment, and liberal wages. None other need apply.

Samuel M'Clelland.

Wheeling, April 9—6t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1824.

In this paper the reader will find,

An attack on the President, in the letter of the Georgia delegation in Congress—

An attack on Secretary Crawford, submitted to Congress by the Hon. Ninian Edwards, minister to Mexico, charging the said Crawford with maladministration of the treasury department—

Some notice of Senator Lowrie's attack upon Gen. Jackson, from which it appears that the said *honorable* senator has in his possession a letter which is not his own property, which was not obtained in the most *honorable* manner, and which he holds as part evidence that he was right in communicating private conversations to the public—

Some paragraphs respecting the removal of De Witt Clinton, from the office of Canal Commissioner, in New-York—a removal which comes too late to affect his renown, otherwise than to increase it—he has erected a monument to his own fame, in the completion of the New-York Canal, which it is now out of the power of his enemies to destroy.

An article or two respecting the navy officers, showing that corruption and intrigue are exhibiting themselves where the public would least expect to find them.

Besides the above "incontrovertible evidences" of violent commotion in the political elements, we observe in the papers sundry other documents, which want of room obliges us to omit. Among them are two letters, the commencement of a series, to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, by Mr. Giles, formerly a senator from Virginia, in which he endeavors to be very severe upon President Monroe and mr. Clay, whom he mounts upon the "hobbies," as he calls them, of Internal Improvements, South-American and Grecian Independence, and the Tariff.—There is much wandering and incoherence in mr. Giles's manner; in his second number he rambles through all history since the time of Constantine, so wildly, that the New-York American has pronounced him "stark mad."

General Hull has commenced, in the Boston Statesman, a series of numbers, entitled "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North-Western Army, in the year 1812—addressed to the people of the United States." In these he intends to vindicate his own character.

Congress. In senate, on the 20th, the tariff bill was taken up for a second reading. A motion was made and supported by the enemies of the bill, to commit it to the Committee of Finance, but failed; 22 voting for, and 23 against it. It was then referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. This decision is indicative of the final passage of the bill. Gen. *Jackson* voted with the friends of the bill; thus proving himself the friend of the domestic policy of the country.

The Washington Republican says, speaking of the vote in the senate: "Of the absentees one is friendly and one hostile to the bill, and it is calculated that the arrival of a new Senator from Illinois, will give an ultimate majority of two in favor of the bill."

In a debate in the house, on the disposition that should be made of Mr. Edwards' communication to Congress, Mr. Floyd, a partisan of Secretary Crawford's, called Mr. E. a political Caliban, *and charged him with malignity, treachery, "and all that sort of a thing, and every thing else," as Matthews would say.*

A resolution has passed the Senate, and is before the House, for the adjournment of Congress, on the 15th of May.

CORRUPTION IN THE NAVY.

A case has lately been tried at New-York, between Lieut. Weaver, of the Navy, and certain merchants of that city, in which the following facts appeared:—Lt. Weaver being about to go to Lima in the Franklin 74, under Commodore Stewart, contracted with the merchants to convoy their ship America, and to represent her as a store-ship to the Franklin, on condition of his receiving one-fifth of the profits of the voyage.

The object of this contract was, that the ship America might enter blockaded ports, where she could only be admitted under the protection of the Franklin. The contract was complied with by Lieut. Weaver, with the supposed countenance of Commodore Stewart, and the Lieutenant received $12,000, as his share of the profits. He thought this was not as much as the fifth, which he was to receive, and brought a suit in Chancery for the balance. The Chancery declared that the contract was fraudulent, and amounted to bribery, and was therefore void; so that the Lieut. must be satisfied with the snug sum of $12,000, which he had already received, for prostituting the American navy.

Columbian Observer.

A Court Martial was lately held at Norfolk, to try Lieut Kennon, of the Navy.—It seems he was arrested by Com. Porter. Report says, that the principal charge grew out of a newspaper publication made by the Lieutenant. That when the commander was examined, it came out that *he* had attacked Lieut. Kennon anonymously in the papers, to which attack the latter replied, on which reply the arrest was grounded. The result was a full and honorable acquittal. As the matter stands before the public it leaves the most painful impression on the mind respecting Com. Porter, which for his honor and that of the service, we hope proper explanations may remove.—Lieut. Kennon is ordered to the Pacific Ocean.—*Village Record.*

SENATOR LOWRIE.

In answer to certain inquiries put to him in the National Intelligencer on the subject, Mr. Lowrie has appeared in that paper, and acknowledged that he has in possession the answer of the President to a letter of General Jackson; that he received it in an anonymous note by way of Richmond, and that it forms a *part* of his "incontrovertible evidence," that Gen. Jackson advised the President "to form his administration of *two federalists* and *two Republicans*," or "from the *two parties* of this union." Here, then, Mr. Lowrie pleads guilty to the charge of receiving and having property of others in his possession; of having private and confidential letters of the President, addressed not to him, but to Gen. Jackson, and which, as an honorable man, he was bound, by every sacred principle of honor, to send to the President without even reading it. That a senator of the United States should thus degrade himself, by receiving and becoming the depository of *purloined* private communications from one gentleman to another; that he should retail private conversations, and misrepresent confidential letters, for political purposes, to injure one man, and serve the ambition of another, must be humiliating to the pride of every honorable American citizen.

The publication of Mr. Lowrie on this occasion gives none of the "incontrovertible evidence," which he promised, of the charge that General Jackson recommended the President to form his cabinet from "the *two* parties of the union," or "by the appointment of two federalists and two republicans." It therefore utterly fails to make out his case against the General, while it furnishes conclusive proof that Mr. Lowrie has been guilty of a gross breach of the most sacred relations of decorum and confidence between man and man, and seems too callous to perceive or to feel the dishonor of the transaction.

Franklin Gazette.

From the Washington Republican.

TREASURY AND BANK MATTERS.

Mr. Edwards, who was recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which was laid before Congress, a long and able vindication of himself against an intimation contained in a report made to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, of his having made false statements, on his examination before the *second* committee of investigation, at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the suppressed documents. From the rapid manner in which we have been obliged to cast our eye over this important document, we are only able to give an imperfect summary of its contents. Mr. Edwards complains that this report, altho' called for by the first session of the last Congress, has been delayed until the present session, and that, too, until after it was understood that he had left the city, on his way home, preparatory to his embarkation for Mexico. He goes into a train of reasoning, supported by extracts from a correspondence between him and the Secretary of the Treasury, and other documentary evidence, to show that what he stated before the committee, the truth of which he considers Mr. Crawford as questioning, is true. He particularly refers to letters which passed between them more than a year before he gave his testimony to the committee, in which he expressly stated the same facts; and the receipt of which Mr. Crawford acknowledges, without, in any degree, denying the truth of the statements made.

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"Avowing myself the author of these publications, and (with the exception of a few unimportant typographical errors, and a mere verbal inaccuracy, in regard to the time of a certain report being made,) reasserting before your honorable body and the nation, that the facts they allege, are substantially true, I do most respectfully solicit, that they may be taken as a part of, and be printed with this communication.

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Harrisburgh Chron.

☞The Pantomime of DON JUAN, will be presented at the Pittsburgh Theatre this evening, for the second time.

COMMUNICATED.

In looking over the columns of the "United States Gazette" of the 21st inst. I find a second communication from the friends of the unfortunate mr. Handy, lately killed in a duel with mr. Samuel Perry, of Potosi, Missouri. The communication is intended to prejudice the public against mr. Perry; therefore I consider it my duty, as I am personally acquainted with him, to request the public to suspend their opinion as to the facts stated in the communication, as it appears from the piece itself that his trial will take place in May next. I only add, for the information of the friends of mr. Handy, that they ought to have informed the public that mr. Perry is a married man as well as Redson Hutchings Price, Esquire, and that it was his duty if he had any business to settle with mr. Perry, to come personally, and not send an innocent young man to the store of mr. Perry, with a pistol in his pocket, to adjust his affairs.

Mr. Perry's Friend.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 22. S. B. *Courier*, from Louisville.
25. S. B. *Mechanic*, do.
26. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Davis master, (to Allen & Grant) in 9 *days and* 10 *hours from St. Louis—lost* 32 *hours in receiving and discharging freight—*18½ *hours from Wheeling.*
29. S. B. *Lawrence*, of 125 tons, Rerick, master, from Louisville. This is a handsome new boat, and this her first voyage to this port.
29. S. B. *Plough-Boy*, from Florence.

DEPARTED.

April 24. S. B. *Courier*, for Louisville.
28. S. B. *Mechanic.* do.

Died,

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, in the 56th year of his age, *Mr. WILLIAM JONES*, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late dwelling in Cherry Alley, opposite the Academy, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Western University of Pa.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to assemble at 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday next.

There will be a public examination of the candidates for degrees on Tuesday, the 1st of June, and a Commencement on Wednesday, the 30th of June.

April 30—2t.

MASONIC.

THE Ceremony of *Laying the Corner Stone* of the New Episcopal Church, has been postponed until *Saturday, the 1st of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* at which time the Lodges in Pittsburgh and its vicinity will assemble at the Masonic Hall, in Pittsburgh. Sojourning Brethren are requested to attend.

April 30—1t.m.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

BOOKSELLERS

Market, between Second & Third Streets,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A KEY

To the Western Calculator,

CONTAINING a Solution of all the Examples and Questions for Exercise. To which is added, *Some Useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labor of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong.* April 30—3t.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

Robert Grierson

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a few Engravings of

General Andrew Jackson,

Elegantly framed and glazed—likewise in the sheet—executed by an American artist of the first abilities. They are allowed by those who have examined them to be an excellent likeness.

Also—the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, and the LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ALBION, on the coast of Ireland, near Kinsale.

The above can be had at my Store, S. E. corner of Market Street and the Diamond.

April 30, 1824. 3t

N. B.—ROBERT GRIERSON continues to manufacture *BOOTS & SHOES*, as heretofore—is particularly careful to have them well made and of good leather—will sell low for cash.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. DAGGETT,

PROPOSES teaching a simple and useful system of SHORT-HAND, which has stood the test of many centuries and is now generally made use of in the U. S. A few hours' instruction is sufficient to convince the student of its great propriety in business, and that it does not require that laborious study and length of time to acquire it which many suppose it does.

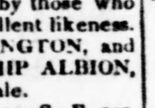
PENMANSHIP will be taught to all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, on a systematical plan that has met the universal approbation of the public, from its simplicity and accuracy in conveying to the student a complete knowledge of Penmanship. The encouragement that Mr. Daggett has met with in Philadelphia and other places, as a Professor of Stenography and Penmanship, induces him to solicit the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Price of tuition, $3 for 12 lessons in Short-Hand, or 24 lessons in Penmanship; one lesson each day. For further information, inquire at his room, in Fifth street, opposite Darlington's Hotel. All who wish to become students are requested to make immediate application.

April 30, 1824—3t.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED, on the 23d instant,

A Black Muley Cow,



with a leather strap round her neck, on which was a piece of copper with the subscriber's name. Any person returning her, or giving information where she may be had, will be entitled to three dollars reward.

James Ekin.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824—3t.

Eagle Fire Company.

THE members of the "Eagle Fire Company," are requested to meet at the house of D. C Boss, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the president,

John Darragh, Jr.

April 30.—1t *Secretary.*

Front-street Auction.

On Tuesday Evening, 4th May,

At 7 o'clock,

Will positively be sold, the balance of a Stock of

HARDWARE

And Fancy Goods.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Gold, Silver & Composition

WATCHES, &c.

Terms at Sale.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

April 30. 1t

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from Ferry Street, to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year; and will, as formerly, practice as a *Farrier.* He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—4t.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Tenth Class—New Series.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 10th Class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

4, 1, 11, 5,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 4 was the first that was drawn; No. 1 was the second; No. 11 was the third, and No. 5 was the fourth.

Witness our hands at the City of Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Sec'ry.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Tenth Class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following, as the result.

The Ticket which drew the prize of $2080 is that having on it the three first drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, viz: 4, 1, 11.

The five Tickets which drew prizes of $1000 each, are those having on them the same Nos. in the other orders of combination and permutation, viz.

4	11	1	} each $1000
1	11	4	
1	4	11	
11	1	4	
11	4	1	

The six Tickets which drew prizes of $200 each, are those having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

4	1	5	} each $200
4	5	1	
1	5	4	
1	4	5	
5	4	1	
5	1	4	

The 12 Tickets which drew prizes of $100 each, are those having on them the 1st, 3d and 4th or the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn Nos. in the various orders of combination and permutation, viz.

4	11	5		1	11	5
4	5	11		1	5	11
11	5	4		11	5	1
11	4	5		11	1	5
5	4	11		5	1	11
5	11	4		5	11	1

} each $100

The 612 Tickets which drew prizes of $10 each, are those having on them any two of the drawn Nos.

And the 3264 Tickets which drew prizes of $5 each, are all such as have any one of the drawn Nos. on.

A. M'Intyre,
Manager.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 30.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday the 15th of May next,

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341, & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty four feet four inches to a private alley; thence northwardly along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, April 30—3t.ec.

A Supplement

To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the markets, and prescribing the duties of the clerk of the market and weigh master," passed on the 7th day of September, 1816.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in the select and common councils assembled, that from and after the first Monday of June next, the rate of stall rents in the market house, on the east side of the Diamond, shall be as follows, to wit:—All inside corner stalls at twenty-two dollars per annum, all other inside stalls at eighteen dollars per annum. All corner stalls in that section of the market house which lies between Diamond Alley and the north end of the market house on the convex side of the same, at fifteen dollars per annum; and all other outside stalls, in said section of said market house, at thirteen dollars per annum; payable in advance to the Treasurer of the city.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person occupying any portable stand or stall within the market space, for the purpose of exposing for sale thereon any beef, pork, mutton or veal, by a less quantity than the whole carcase, or any sausages or dressed victuals of any kind, shall pay to the clerk of the market the rent of twenty-five cents for each and every day such person or persons shall occupy such portable stall or stand. And each and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this section, shall be subject to the fines and forfeitures specified in the 3d section of an ordinance for the erection of two weigh houses in the market and other purposes, passed on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1823—Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to prevent farmers not following the occupation of butchering, from cutting up and exposing for sale their slaughtered animals on their own wagons, sleds or other vehicles.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that so much of the several ordinances as are hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in council, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1824.

Harmar Denny,
Pres. pro. tem. Com. Council.

Attest—J. B. OLIVER, *Clerk Com. Council.*

John Carson,
Pres. pro. tem. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*

[April 30.]

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight,* in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street,* which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting,

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality: Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

WANTED,

A Journeyman Saddler.

A FIRST RATE WORKMAN will receive constant employment and liberal wages.—None other need apply.

Saml. M'Clellan.

Wheeling, April 9—4t.

Verse.

SONG.—CAVATINA.—Bonnet.

Farewell! thou queen of glory,
Where dwells my stores of yore!
Their minaret, their martial story,
Your trophied tombs restore.

Farewell! thou climes of beauty—
Where blooms the maid I love;
Fond thoughts, in pleasing duty,
Around her ever rove.

What phrases to shape "farewell" in,
In vain this heart would tell,
Winds blow—white sails are swelling—
Oh! native land—farewell!

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Mr. Editor.—The example of my cousin Peter Telegraph has at last determined me, though I fear somewhat too late for your paper, to send you a short account of myself, and to ask your advice in my affairs. I had, in truth, determined to write to you last week; but something or other put it out of my head, just as I was going to sit down: and I have now hardly time to tell you half of my story.

I was born, Mr. Editor, *half an hour too late;* and though I have been in a hurry all my life, I have never been able to get back that single half hour. People may talk as much as they will about "redeeming the time;" the thing is impossible. If the wheel had been turned back just half an hour, when I was a boy, it would have changed the whole color of my life.

The first thing I can recollect of my early childhood is, that I was always in difficulty—always *half an hour too late.* When I got up in the morning, which I seldom did, till mother had coaxed me, and my father threatened me some four or five times, each, I generally found the breakfast table cleared, my bread cold, and not unfrequently my bowl of milk half devoured by the cat. I used then to swallow my milk, (and half the time in my hurry spill it in my bosom,) put the bread in my pocket—snatch up my wrapper and hat, and without stopping to put them on, hasten away to school, I was *half an hour too late.* Six times a week, I used to be punished for tardiness, and generally two or three times more for eating my breakfast in school: besides being kept in, and finding myself too late for dinner, for not reciting with my class in the morning. And all this arose from sitting up *half an hour too late* at night. I was often scolded, and sometimes whipped for it; went to bed crying, and in consequence overslept myself half an hour the next morning.

Thus passed the days of my childhood.—When I was thirteen years old, I was placed in the shop of an English goods dealer; and though I certainly worked very hard and was always out of breath, no better luck attended me there. That wicked half hour was never to be found. Take one day as a specimen of the rest. I sat up late one night copying some letters, which ought to have been done the preceding afternoon. The next morning I arose *half an hour too late.* I could not arrange the goods in the shop before customers came in; in the course of the day every thing got in confusion. Taking the advantage of a little leisure, I began to put the goods in place—then remembered the letters which I had copied, and which were of great importance—ran to the Post Office, and found the mail had been gone *just half an hour.* I came back in some perplexity, and resolved to be more punctual for the future. That I might carry this resolution into immediate effect, I went to the desk and began to draw out an account, which my master had directed me to carry to an attorney early in the morning. I was summoned away to carry home a bundle of silk which a Lady had just purchased; but determining to be right, for once, I laid the bundle on the desk, and completed the account. When it was finished, I carried it to the Lawyer, and found that the Debtor had failed in the course of the forenoon, and that I was *half an hour too late* to save any thing. I spent two hours in endeavoring to find other property to attach but without success; and then towards evening carried home the silk. The Lady was gone to a ball; and after waiting for me till her patience was exhausted, had sent to another shop.

My Master, when he heard these circumstances, very gravely predicted my ruin, and dismissed me from his employment.—I then shipped on board a vessel which was bound to Europe, and pleased my fancy for some days with the thought of visiting distant countries and seeing strange sights.—I even put on some airs among my acquaintance; and began to speak with contempt of those who had always remained at home. But the morning of my departure arrived; and notwithstanding the bustle and excitement, it was painful to leave home—perhaps forever. I took leave of my Father, received my Mother's warm kiss, lingered for a moment with my Sisters, and hurried down to the wharf.—The ship had sailed *half an hour!*

What became of me next—how I went to work on a farm, and got my hay in, half an hour after it began to rain; and brought my potatoes to market, half an hour after the shipper had completed his cargo: how I abandoned this in despair and became a merchant,—how I insured one vessel, half an hour after she arrived in this port, and another one, half an hour after letters were in the Post Office announcing her loss: how I purchased on speculation the notes of a Dealer of doubtful credit, half an hour after all his property was attached; and how I became a bankrupt myself,—it is unnecessary to relate. My usual ill luck followed me; I was half an hour too late for every thing.

When I was twenty-three years of age, I was deeply in love with a young lady of great beauty and virtue. I paid her such attention as my feelings dictated, and such as are usually powerful enough on young ladies' hearts; but though I was not deficient in ardour, or perseverance, some how or other, I was always *too late.* If I went to a ball with her, the drawing had commenced before we arrived, and we had to take our station at the foot of the dance. If I invited her to walk, I was not ready to set out till the wind had changed to the eastward, and it was too cold to walk far; still I hoped I had made a favorable impression upon her; and after delaying it for some time that I might be surer of success, I ventured at last to disclose my passion to her. She cast down her eyes, and blushed and looked agitated. My hope was almost triumphant. I threw myself at her feet—With a look of suppressed emotion she entreated me to rise—she hoped there had been no misapprehension, but a regard to herself and to me equally required plain dealing. She had engaged herself to my rival *just half an hour before.* That wicked half hour!—

I am now, Mr. Editor, forty five years old, a bankrupt and a solitary bachelor. I have been, to the best of my recollection, out of breath with hurry all my life; and yet I have always been half an hour too late. How shall I get half an hour? where is leisure to be found? I have kept my dinner cooling, on the table, while I have written these hasty lines to you. My old housekeeper, who knows my habits, tells me that there is one comfort in store for me—that I shall not die till half an hour after my time comes. What think you of it? *In much haste yours.*

PETER PUFF.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 50lbs. English Type.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendantly great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676, a prize of	$100
4685, a prize of	50
And 198 prizes of	12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the over whelming sum of 185,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entitles it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S

Fortune's Home,

No. 32, *Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore.*

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. Conine, *Baltimore.*

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

Mar 27 [Ap. 9.—5t.]

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

April 9—3m

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Smyth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

Young Ladies' Academy.

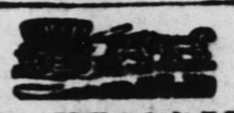
J. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies,

IN Miss Spencer's former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic,* $3 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History,* $4 per quarter. And $5, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy.* The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in *Geometry* as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy.*

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices,* an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved *FLINT GLASS WARE,*

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—*ALSO,*—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Market Street.

March 26, 1824—3t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824.—6t.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers,* Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Darrah' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, in Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna in sorts
200	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated *English* Litharge
150	Assafœtida
10 bbls.	Turpentine.

April 9—6t

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious diseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by

Horner & Clayland,

Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

HAVE associated with them in business, *Mr. Gilbert Adams* and have made arrangements to conduct the business in future at their old stand on Market street, under the firm of

Phillips, Adams, & co.

And hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may confide business to their care.

Maysville, March 24. [April 2—5t]

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Poetry.

SONG.—CAVATINA—ROSSINI.

Farewell! thou coast of glory,
Where dwelt my sires of yore!
Their names, their martial story,
Your trophied tombs restore.

Farewell! thou clime of beauty—
Where blooms the maid I love;
Fond thoughts, in pleasing duty,
Around her ever rove.

What phrase to shape "farewell" in,
In vain this heart would tell,
Winds blow—white sails are swelling—
Oh! native land—farewell!

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Mr. Editor.—The example of my cousin Peter Telegraph has at last determined me, though I fear somewhat too late for your paper, to send you a short account of myself, and to ask your advice in my affairs. I had, in truth, determined to write to you last week; but something or other put it out of my head, just as I was going to sit down: and I have now hardly time to tell you half of my story.

I was born, Mr. Editor, *half an hour too late;* and though I have been in a hurry all my life, I have never been able to get back that single half hour. People may talk as much as they will about "redeeming the time;" the thing is impossible. If the wheel had been turned back just half an hour, when I was a boy, it would have changed the whole color of my life.

The first thing I can recollect of my early childhood is, that I was always in difficulty—always *half an hour too late.* When I got up in the morning, which I seldom did, till mother had coaxed me, and my father threatened me some four or five times, each, I generally found the breakfast table cleared, my bread cold, and not unfrequently my bowl of milk half devoured by the cat. I used then to swallow my milk, (and half the time in my hurry spill it in my bosom,) put the bread in my pocket—snatch up my wrapper and hat, and without stopping to put them on, hasten away to school, I was *half an hour too late.* Six times a week, I used to be punished for tardiness, and generally two or three times more for eating my breakfast in school: besides being kept in, and finding myself too late for dinner, for not reciting with my class in the morning. And all this arose from sitting up *half an hour too late* at night. I was often scolded, and sometimes whipped for it; went to bed crying, and in consequence overslept myself half an hour the next morning.

Thus passed the days of my childhood.—When I was fourteen years old, I was placed in the shop of an English goods dealer; and though I certainly worked very hard and was always out of breath, no better luck attended me there. That wicked half hour was never to be found. Take one day as a specimen of the rest. I sat up late one night copying some letters, which ought to have been done the preceding afternoon. The next morning I arose *half an hour too late.* I could not arrange the goods in the shop before customers came in; in the course of the day every thing got in confusion. Taking the advantage of a little leisure, I began to put the goods in place—then remembered the letters which I had copied, and which were of great importance—ran to the Post Office, and found the mail had been gone *just half an hour.* I came back in some perplexity, and resolved to be more punctual for the future. That I might carry this resolution into immediate effect, I went to the desk and began to draw out an account, which my master had directed me to carry to an attorney early in the morning. I was summoned away to carry home a bundle of silk which a Lady had just purchased; but determining to be right, for once, I laid the bundle on the desk, and completed the account. When it was finished, I carried it to the Lawyer, and found that the Debtor had failed in the course of the forenoon, and that I was *half an hour too late* to save any thing. I spent two hours in endeavoring to find other property to attach but without success; and then towards evening carried home the silk. The Lady was gone to a ball; and after waiting for me till her patience was exhausted, had sent to another shop.

My Master, when he heard these circumstances, very gravely predicted my ruin, and dismissed me from his employment.—I then shipped on board a vessel which was bound to Europe, and pleased my fancy for some days with the thought of visiting distant countries and seeing strange sights.—I even put on some airs among my acquaintance; and began to speak with contempt of those who had always remained at home. But the morning of my departure arrived; and notwithstanding the bustle and excitement, it was painful to leave home—perhaps forever. I took leave of my Father, received my Mother's warm kiss, lingered for a moment with my Sisters, and hurried down to the wharf.—The ship had sailed *half an hour!*

What became of me next—how I went to work on a farm, and got my hay in, half an hour after it began to rain; and brought my potatoes to market, half an hour after the shipper had completed his cargo: how I abandoned this in despair and became a merchant,—how I insured one vessel, half an hour after she arrived in this port, and another one, half an hour after letters were in the Post Office announcing her loss: how I purchased on speculation the notes of a Dealer of doubtful credit, half an hour after all his property was attached; and how I became a bankrupt myself,—it is unnecessary to relate. My usual ill luck followed me; I was half an hour too late for every thing.

When I was twenty-three years of age, I was deeply in love with a young lady of great beauty and virtue. I paid her such attention as my feelings dictated, and such as are usually powerful enough on young ladies' hearts; but though I was not deficient in ardour, or perseverance, some how or other, I was always *too late.* If I went to a ball with her, the drawing had commenced before we arrived, and we had to take our station at the foot of the dance. If I invited her to walk, I was not ready to set out till the wind had changed to the eastward, and it was too cold to walk far; still I hoped I had made a favorable impression upon her; and after delaying it for some time that I might be surer of success, I ventured at last to disclose my passion to her. She cast down her eyes, and blushed and looked agitated. My hope was almost triumphant. I threw myself at her feet—With a look of suppressed emotion she entreated me to rise—she hoped there had been no misapprehension, but a regard to herself and to me equally required plain dealing. She had engaged herself to my rival *just half an hour before.* That wicked half hour'—

I am now, Mr. Editor, forty five years old, a bankrupt and a solitary bachelor. I have been, to the best of my recollection, out of breath with hurry all my life; and yet I have always been half an hour too late. How shall I get half an hour? where is leisure to be found? I have kept my dinner cooling, on the table, while I have written these hasty lines to you. My old housekeeper, who knows my habits, tells me that there is one comfort in store for me—that I shall not die till half an hour after my time comes. What think you of it? *In much haste yours.*

PETER PUFF.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 50lbs. English Type.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676, a prize of	$100
4685, a prize of	50
And 198 prizes of	12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the over whelming sum of 185,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entities it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S
Fortune's Home,
No. 32, *Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore*

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. Conine, *Baltimore.*

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

Mar 27 [Ap. 9.—5t.]

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

April 9—3m

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

Young Ladies' Academy.

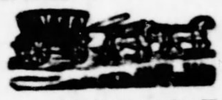
J. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies,

IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic,* $3 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History,* $4 per quarter. And $5, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy.* The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in *Geometry* as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy.*

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices,* an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved *FLINT GLASS WARE,*

of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

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NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—*ALSO,*—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c for Carding Machines. Apply to

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Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

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HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
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1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6,—tf.

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

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Well worth the attention of Country Merchants

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With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

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Containing 642 Acres,

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A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers,* Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Dixon's Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, In Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan 23, 1824.—tf.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna in sorts
200	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated *English* Litharge
150	Asafœtida
10 bbls.	Turpentine.

April 9—6t

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious diseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.
Damask Lip Salve.
Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by

Horner & Clayland,

Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo 6t

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

HAVE associated with them in business, *Mr. Gilbert Adams* and have made arrangements to conduct the business in future at their old stand on Market street, under the firm of

Phillips, Adams, & co.

And hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may confide business to their care.

Maysville, March 24. [April 2—5t]

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Westmoreland county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf